Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,006—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1893.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
PORT.

OLD TAWNY, delicate and soft	Rs.	44	8
Old Crusted, an excellent Wine	„	44	8
† INVALID'S, Choice Old	„	32	8
White Port	„	31	0
Dessert, black capsule	„	29	4
FULL BODY, Red do	„	24	12
† Spanish Port	„	20	4

† Cases of 2 doz. Pints, Rs. 2 extra.
Discount 5 per cent. for Cash.

Retail Agents:—BEYNON & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
†	SIAM	3045	500	H. T. Weighell	11th Nov.
B.I.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th „
†	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt RNR.	25th „
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C Moule	2nd Dec.
†	SHANNON	4189	800	E Crewe	9th „
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
†	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R.	23rd „
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th „
					1894.
†	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R.	6th January.
B.I.	BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th „
†	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R.	20th „
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th „
†	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R.	3rd Feb.
B.I.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	10th „

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

15th Nov.	13th Dec.
29th Nov.	27th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., 94

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

Including Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 1 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,338	7th Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,322	18th „
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th „
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 8th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 12th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,460 tons, on the 11th November, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on the 9th November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 23rd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th November, 1893.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH STORES,

Imported by every Mail Steamer.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Wiltshire Bacon in flitches, per lb.	0 14	1 0
Do. do. on Cut	0 15	1 1

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HATS TO SUIT ALL FACES—

WEAR "THE PHIT EASY."—
THE VERY LATEST.

BROWNS AND BLACK
EXTRA LIGHT WEIGHT. } FROM Rs. 7-14.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. | THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

SELLING OFF!!

SELLING OFF!!

☞ FOR ONE RUPEE ONLY ☜

SUTTON'S CELEBRATED GARDEN SEEDS.

FRESH—SEASON 1893—Genuine.

VEGETABLE.—Beans, Beet, Borecole, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip, Vegetable Marrow.

FLOWER.—Aster, Balsam, Canary Creeper, Clarkia, Convolvulus, Dianthus, Larkspur, Linum Rubrum, Lobelia, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemophila Insignis, Phox Drummondii, Poppy, Stock, Sunflower, Sweet William, Sweet Peas, Zinnia.

Price Re. One only for entire collection.

THE DECCAN AGENCY COMPANY,
AHMEDNAGAR.

NOTE.—20 kinds Vegetables and 20 kinds Flowers.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

HAS the best located Bakery in Bombay and supplies the principal Clubs and Hotels.

Special Cottage Loaves, 8 to the Rupee.
Superfine Loaves, 12 per Rupee.
Sweet Brown, 12 per Rupee.
Whole Meal, do. do.
Vienna Bread, made to order.
Superior Pastry Flour, 3 Annas a lb.
Bombay Flour, 1½ Anna a lb.
Decorticated Wheat (excellent for porridge), 2 Annas per lb.
Christening, Birthday, and Wedding Cakes, at moderate rates.
Up-country Orders Promptly attended to.
Entirely under English management.

N.B.—Bread supplied daily to Bandora.

ABSOLUTE PURITY! —AERATED WATERS— BRIGHT! SPARKLING!

Are Manufactured with the greatest care by

TREACHER AND CO., LD.

SPECIAL attention is given to FILTERATION, and the Water used is entirely Free from Disease Germs and Impurities of all kinds. Impure Water is the great means of spreading TYPHOID, CHOLERA, &c. Immunity from these terrible Diseases can be secured by using Waters Manufactured with attention to purity. The Waters are Bottled at a much HIGHER PRESSURE than is usual, and consequently contain a much higher percentage of Gas, and are always

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

Soda in 16 oz. Bottles	Rs. 0-12	per Doz.
Split do.	„ 0 8	„
Tonic & Lemonade	„ 1 0	„

All Waters Delivered FREE in Bombay.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!

THORPE AND CO.

WE have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following HIGH CLASS GOODS. All the LATEST NOVELTIES. INSPECTION invited:—

TAILORING.
DRESS SUITINGS, TWEEDS, ETC.

SHIRTINGS.
OXFORD CAMBRIC, FLANNELS, &C.

SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
FELT HATS, STRAW HATS, &C.

SCARVES, TIES, BOWS,
BRACES, BELTS, &C.

COLLARS.
GLOVES, HOSIERY, MUFFLERS, &C.

EIDER-DOWN QUILTS.
RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS.

PILLOWS,
EIDER-DOWN, HORSE HAIR, FEATHER, &C.

TRUNK BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS.
LADIES' DRESS BASKETS, &C.

DRESSING GOWNS.
ALL THE NEW TEXTURES.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING:—

INVALID'S PORT.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.
LA TORRE SHERRY.
AMONTILLADO A. 1
DINNER SHERRY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND BORDEAUX WINES.

OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
RARE OLD COGNAC.
SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,

OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

NEW SEASON'S GOODS NOW ON VIEW.

WOOLLEN DRESS FABRICS
COTTON DRESS FABRICS
MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS
FLOWERS & FEATHERS
SILKS & SATINS
SUN SHADES.

Cash Discount 10 per cent.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the article presented is of unquestionable good manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them, and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker once in two, or most, three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

NICKEL SILVER WATCHES—	
Crystal Face	Rs. 20 & Rs. 28.
Half-hunting	Rs. 30.
SILVER WATCHES—	
Crystal Face	Rs. 35, Rs. 40. Rs. 45, & Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 40, Rs. 45, Rs. 50, & Rs. 65.
Half-hunting cases	Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55, & Rs. 70.
GOLD WATCHES—	
Crystal Face	Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95, & Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120, & Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases	Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130, & Rs. 150.
GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—	
Crystal Face	Rs. 500.
Hunting Case	Rs. 550.
CHATELAINE WATCHES—	
Silver	From Rs. 70.
Gold	From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in gold. For details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With leather straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch, and other fancy designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S COCA CORDIAL.

AN agreeable Cordial prepared from the Leaves of ERYTHROXYLON COCA. The best remedy for

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
MENTAL DEPRESSION,
BODILY FATIGUE,
SEA-SICKNESS,

THE best form in which to administer this valuable Drug being more harmless than the Coca Wines so universally employed. Its stimulating and restorative effects on the body and mind are delightful, and a Single Trial is all that is necessary to prove its value.

In Bottles, Rs. 2-8 each.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

AN
ICEBERG
IS A PRETTY COOL THING BUT IT ISN'T A PATCH ON
"FRUIT & HONEY."
TOBACCO
WON'T BURN THE TONGUE IF YOU SMOKE 30 PIPES A DAY.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THOS. OGDEN, LD.

Procurable from all Stores and Dealers throughout India.
Retail of all Respectable Dealers.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVT. PLACE, CALCUTTA.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

M. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT or Holland. H.R.H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition, Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
48, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

PUTTEES.

FOR superior Woollen Puttees, both khakee, blue and dark-green, with seamless edges. Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Prices on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE
(LATE SKATING RINK).

THE FASHIONABLE EVENING RESORT.
TRIUMPHANT RECEPTION OF THE
STEEN HUDSON'S PARTY.
The DONATORS of
MIRTH, MUSIC, and MYSTERY.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Read the Items.
PART I.
PROFESSOR AND MADAME STEEN
Will Introduce
The SPIRIT-COMMUNE and ENVELOPE CARD-TEST,
With SPIRIT-WRITING.
THE CHESS OR KNIGHT'S TOUR.
This test has never been accomplished by any chess-player living. MADAME STEEN will, whilst blindfolded, perform the tour from any given square, and not jumping over the same square twice.
The Wonderful
WINE AND WATER TEST
(Or a Spiritual Brewery),
CHANGING WATER INTO WINE, AND WINE INTO WATER.
Miss MAY HABGOOD, A. R. C. M.,
The Brilliant Solo Pianist, will play Raff's Polka, "DE LA REINE."
Miss LILLIE LINTON
In her Serio-comic pleasantry,
"ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS.
Miss LESLIE NORMAN
Will sing the beautiful Song, "MY DEAREST HEART."
HUDSON'S
GASCOLOPSICAL TRANSMOGRIPHICATIONS.
INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES ONLY.
PART II.
Miss MAY HABGOOD
Will play ASCHER'S BEAUTIFUL SOLO, "ALICE."
Miss LILLIE LINTON and Mr. T. HUDSON
IN THEIR ORIGINAL GROTESQUERIE,
"LITTLE PEACH,"
INTRODUCING AN ECCENTRIC "AMERICAN WING DANCE."
Miss LESLIE NORMAN
Will Sing Tostus
"GOOD-BYE FOR EVER."
The evening's entertainment terminating with HUDSON'S Wrinkle-Removing and Button-Shifting Sketch,
"DOMESTIC SQUABBLES"
(Or, THE FELLOW THAT LOOKS LIKE ME).
Characters by
Miss LILLIE LINTON, Messrs. TRAVERS-VALE and THOS. HUDSON.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Front Seats...Rs. 3. Second Seats...Rs. 2. Back Seats...Re. 1.
Box Plan and Reserved Seats secured at SOUNDY & Co.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half Price to Second and Back Seats only.
Doors Open 8-30. Performance Commence at 9-15, sharp.
Carriages 11.
THOS. P. HUDSON......Director of Amusement.
TRAVERS-VALE..........................Representative.

THE DATES of the BOMBAY RACES are CHANGED from the 10th, 13th, 15th and 17th February, 1894, to 17th, 20th, 22nd and 24th February, 1894.

PALLUNJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Assist. Secy., W. I. T. Club.

POSTAL NOTICE.

A MAIL for EUROPE, consisting of LETTERS and PACKETS specially marked for Transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Marq. Bacquehem," will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for Despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 7 A.M., on THURSDAY, the 9th instant.

W. MERRETT,
Presidency Postmaster,
Bombay, General Post Office, 7th Nov., 1893.

NEW GOODS.

ALL our VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS have now been most completely replenished with New Goods of the Latest Designs, making a most splendid selection.

BOLTON & CO.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th June, 1893, at the rate of Rupees (25) Twenty-five per Share, will, on production of Share Certificates, be paid at this Office, free of Income Tax, on and after MONDAY, the 13th day of November, 1893, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 4th Instant.

By Order of the Board,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 4th November, 1893.

SEASON 1893-94.
'XMAS CARDS.
NEW YEAR CARDS.

A very large collection from best English manufacturers to select from.

For Friends at Home—CHINA SILVER CARDS: a Real Curiosity.

Inspection solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

The most regular Newspaper and Periodical Supplying House in India.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
NEWS AGENTS, &c.

Rates Cheaper compared with regularity and promptitude. Orders now Registered for 1894.

To ensure punctuality in the commencement of supply Orders should reach us by the End of November, 1893.

'94—LETTS'S DIARIES—'94.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1894.
Now Ready. Letts's Diaries for 1894 in all the different Numbers and Sizes.

TARAPOREVALA'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

When local Libraries receiving higher subscription fail to furnish Subscribers with Papers they care to read, we undertake to supply them the same at Cheaper rates.

A splendid collection of the latest Papers, INCLUDING ALL THE FASHION ONES, FOR LADIES to select from.

Special arrangement for Subscribers at TARDEO, MAHALUXMEE, DADAR, PAREL, &c.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED by EVERY OVERLAND MAIL for CIRCULATION. For Rates and particulars please apply

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
BOOK-SELLERS, NEWS AGENTS, &c.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
12 cases fine Persian lawns.
1 " green cambrics
2 " white mulls.
1 " bleached yarn.
1 " coloured book-muslin.
2 bales coloured blankets.
On account of the underwriters—
10 chests SWD green tea.
1426—3005 1 case SWD India rubber balloons, ex s. s. Manilla.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS.
AUCTION SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, Tamarind Lane, Sirdar Buildings, Fort—

Photographic kit and apparatus (original property of Messrs. P. Vuccino and Co.), consisting of Dallmeyer's, Voiglander and Darlet lenses; Goldman's and Meagher cameras, complete with stands of all sizes: 20 by 20, 14 by 14, 15 by 12, 8½ by 6½.

A large number of studio furniture, back-grounds, balustrates, fancy studio chairs and tables, head rests, grass carpets, imitation flower pots, burnishers, travelling studio tents, &c.

English-made oakwood strong printing frames, with plate glass, porcelain, enamelled and paper machie dishes of all sizes; measure and photo cutting glasses of various sizes, chemicals, scales, albums, photo-frames, show cases, and frames for photographs, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, November 8, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a Day to be fixed hereafter—
Sale of plants and furniture by "John Roberts," belonging to F. A. REDDIE, Esq., and other gentleman, at No. 1, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 powerful bay Arab, 14-1, aged, goes in saddle and harness.
1 strong-built dog-cart in good condition.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 victoria with removeable coach box.
1 pair of well-matched chestnut Arabs; have been regularly driven.

On SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Oomer Jamal Vayani's Stable, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, by order of his Excellency the Turkish Consul, and on account and risk of an Arab dealer, named Sali Mahadi Karadi—
11 Arab horses and ponies; all from 3 to 4 years old and from 13 to 14-1½ high.
Also on account of the concerned—
3 Arab horses, 14-2 high, 6 years old.
The horses will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, November 8, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 11th Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, close to the Soldiers' Swimming Bath, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood substantial household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate full sized mahogany slate billiard table, with balls, cues, etc., a firstrate iron-framed cottage piano, by Rose and Co, hand-sewing machine, Hinks and Ditmar's lamps, real oil paintings, rich Persian carpets, rich table and wall ornaments, fancy chintz, tapestry and gold embroidered curtains, garden plants, etc., the property of Lieut H J Gill, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

To be SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, at their Rooms, on MONDAY next, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m.—

1 pair of strong well-matched bay walers, 15-3, 9 years old, without vice, quiet and steady in both double and single harness.

1 well-bred bay mare, 15 hands, 5 years old, a good hack.

These horses have come from up-country, and can be seen at the Stables of Mr Abdool Razack Kirtas, Ripon Road. They will be sold without reserve to the highest bidders. The pair will be sold singly, if desired.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., the properties described in the schedule below will be sold by Public Auction, on the premises, by the undersigned, by order of the surviving mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hamabai, widow of Sulaman Aba, and Ashbai, daughter of Sulaman Aba, the heirs of the late Sulaman Aba, the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made to Messrs Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCHEDULE.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of foras leasehold land, situate on the Clark Road, Byculla, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the west by the Circle, on the north by the Arthur Road, on the south by the Clark Road, and on the east partly by the land thereinafter described, and partly by leasehold land belonging to Haroon Mahomed, and which said premises forms part of the land assessed under Collector's old No. 91, new No. 13,97 old Survey No. 375, new Survey No. al-3424.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold foras land, situate on the Arthur Road, on the Byculla Flats, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the Arthur Road, on the west by the piece of land above described, and on the south and east by the leasehold land belonging to Haroon Mahomed, and which said piece of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 91, new No. 13,597 old Survey No. 575, new Survey No. la-3424, both of which said premises admeasuring together 800 square yards more or less, together with the dwelling-house or bungalows standing upon the said pieces of land.—Dated this 18th day of October 1893.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, November 8, 1893.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.

UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for

POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.

ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.

The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED .... £2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS .... £ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 .... £ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to ....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 7th, 8th and 9th proximo, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 30th October, 1893.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

THE following REDUCTIONS have been made in the DOCKING RATES for VESSELS of 3,000 tons and over, with effect from 1st November, 1893, viz.:—

Vessels of 3,000 tons gross or over...from 6½ as. to 6 as. per ton
Vessels of 3,500 tons or over .... " 6½ " 5½ "
Vessels of 4,000 tons or over .... " 6½ " 5 "

The other rates and conditions remain unaltered.

By Order,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 1st November, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 15th November, Tenders for the Supply upto 500 Tons of Best Quality MOULMEIN TEAK LOG TIMBER, at the Rate of 250 Tons Per Month, commencing 1st December next.

Tenderers to quote the price per Ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Loco. Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the Specification of Shipments showing clearly that the Timber tendered is "Moulmein."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th October, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MINERAL OILS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 15th November, Tenders for the SUPPLY of the following OIL, during the year 1894, viz.:—

200 Tons of Mineral Oil for Lubricating Carriage and Wagon Axles.

80 Tons of Non-corrosive Oil for Locomotive Cylinders.

Tenders must be made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and sent in accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

A Sample of not less than 10 Gallons of each Oil to be sent in to the General Storekeeper's Office, for Trial.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th October, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of such quantities of REFINED PETROLEUM or KEROSINE OIL as the Company may require during the year 1894, estimated at 15,000 Cases.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,500, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Deposit will be held by the Company as Security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the Contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cancel the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th October, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SORABJEE RUSTOMJI BUNSHA has contracted TO SELL the under mentioned property to our Client, Mr. RUSTOMJI MUNCHERJEE BHABHA. Any and all person or persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, trust, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

All that piece or parcel of Government lands or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Bora Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 147 5-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under old No. 452, new No 5505, old Survey No. 814, and New Survey No 8728, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North and West by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet, on or towards the South by the Maroti Lane, and on or towards the East by the said Bora Bazar Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 2273 and Street Nos. 206, 208 and 100 (Bora Bazar and Maroti Street), and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Sorabjee Rustomji Bunsha and his tenants.—Dated this 31st day of October, 1893.

PESTANJEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR PETROLEUM OILS.

THE MANAGER of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders at his Office in Rangoon, up to Noon of MONDAY, the 13th of November next, for the Supply, for a period of 12 months, of PETROLEUM OILS, required for use in the Locomotive and Carriage Department, as follows:—

1. CARRIAGE AND WAGON AXLE OIL, about 30,000 Gallons, more or less as required; to be delivered at the rate of about 2,500 Gallons per Month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

II. CYLINDER OIL, about 2,400 Gallons, more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of about 200 Gallons per Month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

III. ENGINE CLEANING OIL, about 3,600 Gallons, more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of about 300 Gallons per Month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

The Oils will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of this Railway at the General Store Depot, Rangoon, commencing from the 1st of January, 1894, or such later date or dates as may be approved by the Manager on acceptance of Tenders.

3. Tenders must state the prices of Oils offered per Imperial Gallon in Indian Currency; their firing temperatures in degrees Fahrenheit, and their weights per imperial gallon. Separate Tenders must be submitted for each kind of Oil. Each Tender must state where and by what manufacturers the Oil offered has been produced.

4. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of the Oil offered for supply, which Sample should be addressed to the Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 10th of November next.

5. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right of dividing the order for each kind of Oil required equally between two or three Tenderers for the same.

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent,
Burma State Railway.
Insein, 18th October, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 506 OF 1888.

HURSAMUL BULDEVDAS, of Hatrus, in Alligar Zilla, Marwadi Inhabitant, and MADHAVRAM BULDEVDAS, of Bombay, Marwadi Inhabitant, carrying on business together in Partnership under the name of HURSAMUL MADHAVRAM, at Katha Bazar, without the Fort ....Plaintiffs,
vs.
NAROTUM HUNSRAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Withalwady, without the Fort of Bombay..........................Defendant
AND
DEEPCHUND NAHALCHUND, of Bombay, Hindu Broker, residing at No. 13, Champa Gully, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay ....Transferee

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 8th Day of January, 1889, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of December, 1893, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Hursamul Buldevdas and Madhavram Buldevdas, and of their Transferee, Deepchund Nahalchund, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Narotum Hunsraj, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Withalwady, on the North side thereof, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 83 and No. 82, and now under Ward No. C. 1630, and Street Nos. 71, 73, 75, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-four square yards and one-third of another square yard, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a passage for passing and repassing, on or towards the West by the property of Parsee Dossabhoy Jewanji and lately of the said Narotum Hunsraj, on or towards the North by a public passage, and on or towards the South by the said Withalwady Street, which said premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Narotum Hunsraj and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the Transferee, Deepchund Nahalchund, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 20th day of October, 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

NOTICES.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, 1893, at 4 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1893.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1893-94, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1893.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 20th November, 1893, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 238 OF 1889.

BANOOBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at No. 59, Chowpati Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, Widow and Executrix of FRAMJEE HORMUSJI COMMISSARIATWALLA, late of Bombay, Parsee, Deceased......Plaintiff.
VERSUS
VULLIBHAI KHANBHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhoosari Mohla, outside the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid...Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of August, 1892, All that the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, in each and every of the following immoveable and moveable properties, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th Day of November, 1893, at the hour of 3 of the clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gangaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting Balloo Sarung Street, commonly called Bhoosari Moholla, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Noorbhoy Luteebjee, but now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 23 and 24, but now under Street Nos. 76, 78, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-six square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house formerly of Khutree Moosa Jooma, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai (hereinafter referred to as Lot No. II), and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Shaik Ahmed Putwa, but now of Abdool Hoosein.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Dawal Jaffer and Lulloo Rujub and now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of assessment formerly under No. 25 and 24, but now under Street Nos. 80, 82 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighteen square yards and eight-fifteenths of another square yard, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Balloo Sarung Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Issack Suckoor, but now or late of Shaik Ahmed, and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Noorbhoy Luteebjee, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, being the premises referred to as Lot No. I.

LOT No. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages standing thereon, situate at a place called Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing (or believed to contain) ten thousand and sixty square yards by admeasurement, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 74, New No. 16313, old Survey No. 736 and new Survey No 3296, Ward No. 6769, 6774, street No. 1-6, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, on or towards the North by leasehold ground of Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, next hereinafter described, abutting on the Mazagon Bunder Row and on or towards the South by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, which said premises are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Stearns Hobart and Company, and were since partly in the occupation of the said Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, and partly in the occupation of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy and are now partly in the occupation of the Bombay Municipality for a Police Hospital, and partly vacant, and are the premises comprised in and granted by an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 15th day of August, 1872 and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia of the other part, the holding being for a term of years to expire at the end of 21 years from the 1st day of May 1870 at the annual rent of Rupees (314-6-0) three hundred and fourteen and annas six with right of perpetual renewal every 21 years, but at such rent either to be decreased or increased as the said Secretary of State should think fit to reserve subject, however, as to a portion of the said premises to a demise, dated 10th September, 1846, and made between Cursetjee Rustomji Wadia of the one part and one Jeejibhoy Dadabhoy of the other part, at the yearly rent of Rupees two hundred and ninety.

LOT No IV.

All that the piece or parcel of land or ground, situate adjoining the land lastly hereinabove described, namely, at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts, assessed under Collector's old No. 410, Collector's New No 11690, and old survey No 736, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East and West by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, on or towards the North by the Mazagon Bunder Road, and on or towards the South by the property lastly hereinbefore described, which said premises were formerly and are now vacant and are subject to an annual payment to Government of Rupees (10-3-0) ten and annas three and subject also as to a portion of the said premises to the hereinbefore mentioned demise, dated 10th September, 1846.

LOT No V.

All that right, title and interest formerly possessed by Sumsoodin Moola Hakimjee, in and to the piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of Baba Dhuboo Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Rahmanjee Khanbhoy, Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Ahmedally Tajbhoy, and now in that of the tenants of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 2711, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No 53 and now under Ward No 6875, Street Nos. 137, 139 and 141, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Baba Dhuboo Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house of Ramdas Money Bawa, and on or towards the South by the house of Cadurbhoy Sullemanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of September, 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.............3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers....{THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK Ld. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA,
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.......................£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
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Reserve Fund..$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

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Bombay, July 17, 1883.

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IMPORTERS, OF VERY CHOICE AND RICH
WINES, PORTS, SHERRIES,
CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES,
WHISKIES, BRANDIES,
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Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto).	Old Puerto Sherry.
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FROM Rs. 18 TO Rs. 50 PER DOZ.

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FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 30 PER DOZ.

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Chateau Mouton.	Pauillac.
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BEER.
Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.
Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition.

LIQUEUR.
Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 PER DOZ.

SAUTERNES.
Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.
Rs. 25 AND Rs. 28 PER DOZ.

Apply to CROFT, MODY and Co.,
19, Bank Street, or
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
Suppliers by the Bottle.
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FOR the Poona City MUNICIPALITY, a Passed LADY MEDICAL PRACTITIONER. Salary Rs. 100 per month, to rise to Rs. 150 per month by an Annual Increment of Rs. 25.

The selected Candidate will have to serve on Probation for 6 months, after which she will be confirmed if she gives satisfaction.

Apply to the Undersigned with Testimonials before the 15th of November, 1893.

M. K. KUMTHEKAR, Secretary,
City Municipality, Poona.
City Municipal Office, Poona, 2nd November, 1893.

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REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully invited to the following

SELECT BRANDS:—

			Rs.	a.	
LA HOJA, Trabucos ....per box of		50	5	0
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FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
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TRABUCOS.................. " 3 12 "
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Fresh Stocks just opened out, of the very Finest Tobaccos procurable. A single trial will more than prove the assertion.

CIGARS and CHEROOTS
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(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

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OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
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"KEATING'S POWDER."
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"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

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The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Dewalee Festival.
The Steen-Hudson Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9-15 p.m.
Bombay Volunteer Artillery Picnic.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Hanby (s), from Cardiff ; Nurani (s), and Lawada (s), Calcutta ; Ileafee (s), Singapore ; Chindwara (s), Rangoon ; Pachumba (s), Karachi ; and Ashdown (s), Moulmein.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Fultala (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; St. Enock (s), Karachi ; and Clan Gordon (s), Hamburg.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Loodiana entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Satrunjee on Monday.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day, on account of the Dewalee.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The String Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club, at and after dinner, on Monday evening.

Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy's Walkeshwar Charitable Dispensary.—The total nuber of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of November was 1,010, of which 432 were new admissions. The average daily attendance was 40.

Bombay Cycling Club.—A correction : The number of vice-presidents is four, not three as appeared in the report of the annual general meeting of the above Club, they are Mr. Justice Starling, Mr. D. Gostling, Mr. E. R. Smetham, and Mr. J. Bristed.

Dewalee Festivities.—Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, fined Valubh Kauji and another Hindu boy eight annas each, for letting off crackers and bombs in a public street, on the night of the 6th instant.

Fort Gratuitous Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the month of October was 4,474 ; daily average, 145 ; total of new admissions, 1,844 ; number of children vaccinated, 20 ; New admissions—Parsees, 1,068 ; Hindus, 579 ; and other castes, 197.

Infringement of Port Rules.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Constable Mynn, of the Water Police, charged Shiva Bapn and two other tindals of prows with anchoring in the fair way without the regulation side-lights. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and his Worship fined them Rs. 10 each.

Accident to a Police Officer.—Last evening Superintendent Grennan met with an accident, which fortunately did not prove to be a very serious one. The Superintendent was mounted, and doing duty near Ramwady, Kalbadevi Road, at half-past six o'clock, regulating the traffic and directing the route for carriages, when his horse suddenly took fright, and threw the rider off the saddle. Mr. Grennan had tried his best, but could not keep his seat on the saddle. In the fall he received a wound on the forehead, which rendered it impossible for him to continue to be on duty. He was at once taken home, where medical assistance was secured, and the patient was soon relieved of pain. Rao Saheb Morar Rao of the Reserve Force was immediately sent for, and put in place of Mr. Grennan to regulate the traffic near Ramwady.

A deaf and dumb Pick-Pocket.—Before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Constable Roberts, yesterday, charged Ahmed Khan Jaffer, an old offender, with stealing a five-rupee currency note, from the pocket of Ramji Manaji. The complainant was making some purchases at the Arthur Crawford Markets, when the accused removed the note from his pocket. A detective police sepoy saw the accused remove the notes and arrested him at once. The accused gave his name and identity to Constable Roberts, who investigated the matter. But before the Magistrate, the accused pretended to be deaf and dumb, and made signs to convey that he did not understand what was going on in the Court. As soon as Constable Roberts entered the Court room the accused got nervous and wrote on a piece of paper that he could hear, but was unable to speak. After recording the evidence the Magistrate convicted the accused, who was convicted several times in Calcutta, and twice in Bombay, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

House-Breaking and Theft.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Ramdas Shewdas and Mahatab Shiwpal were charged with house-breaking and theft in respect of pieces of wearing apparel and copper and brass pets, belonging to Goviod Ramsing. Early, on Sunday morning, the complainant woke upon hearing some noise. On going near the corner from the direction of which the noise came, he saw four persons run away with certain property. The police were at once informed, and on investigation the two accused were arrested and a portion of the stolen property was found from their room. The first accused, in his defence, said that he was a servant in the complainant's employ for two months. On Saturday night, he went to the complainant's house to demand the arrears of his salary. The complainant denied the debt, and a lengthy discussion ensued, which lasted until one o'clock the next morning. The complainant then called the police, and handed him over to them. The defence of the second accused was that he had accompanied the first accused to the complainant's house to demand the wages due by him to the first accused. He remained at the complainant's house for some time, and went away at eight o'clock. The complainant and the first accused with some policemen came to his house, and took him into custody. On the evidence before the Court his Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced the first accused to six months' and the second to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE TELANG MEMORIAL FUND.

The following amounts have been subscribed to the above fund :—

	Rs.
Mr Gordhandas Parmanandas	300
Mr Gungadas Vrizbhucandas	300
M R K	250
Mr Ramji Damji	200
Messrs. Shamji Ludha and Co	151
Mr Noormahomed J Peerbhoy	150
Messrs Madgaumkar Brothers	150
Messrs Nensee and Rahimtula Khairaz	125
Mr Manekshah J Talyarkhan	125
Mr Rustom K R Kama	100
Mr Vurjeevandas Madhowdas	100
Mr Currimbhoy Ebrahim	100
Mr Rustomjee D Setina	100
Mr M H Hakim	100
Mr Goculdas K Parakh	100
Mr Anandrao Vinayak	100
Mr Jumnadas Gigabhoy	100
Mr Jivram Govindjee	100
Mr Shamji Bhimji Mehta	100
Mr Naranji Purmanand	100
Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai	100
Mr Cursondas Vullubhdas	100
Mr Kalidas Daramsey	100
Total Rs..	3,151
Amount previously subscribed Rs.	16,276
Total Rs..	19,427
Amount subscribed by Mr. Chanbassappa Mallappa Warad, in addition to Rs. 100 previously subscribed	50
Grand Total Rs.	19,477

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE,
FAZALBHOY VISRAM,
HURKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS,
D. E. WACHA,
N. S. CHANDAVARKAR,
Honorary Secretaries.

Parliamentary reporting in France is a totally different thing from what it is in England. Not a single French newspaper has a staff of Parliamentary reporters. Both at the Palais Bourbon and the Luxembourg all the reporting is done by a staff of men who are as much officials of the Government as the clerks and questors. There are two reports. One is taken in abbreviated long-hand by "secretaries," and gives not more than forty per cent. of what is said by important speakers ; the other is a verbatim report written by one set of officials and corrected by another set. The two operations are called the "roulement" and the "revision." Those engaged in the first are on the right of the orators' tribune, and the others are on the left. For the "roulement" the men are relieved every two minutes, so that a complete report is ready not more than a quarter of an hour after the President has left the chair ; but the revisers take quarter-hour turns. The note-takers invariably work standing up. Most of the papers take the abridged report, and still further condense it, and this brief summary they supplement on important occasions by a brief narrative by a facetious gentleman, usually a farce writer, who mingles fact and fiction in the most audacious manner.

CORSICAN BANDIT STORIES.

Like the *Mafia* in Italy and Sicily, the banditti o Corsica offer an inexhaustible fund of magazine articles. The Corsican bandit is not like the brigand of Greece or of other countries where the harmless tourist is apt to be kidnapped for ransom. He scorns to rob for filthy lucre. He may condescend to it for revenge. But his proper work is shooting the third cousin twice removed of the living next-of-kin representative of somebody against whom some remote ancestor of his own had a grudge. The traveller may go from end to end of Corsica without fear. It is the native who lives in daily peril of his life. The traveller may even come in for the bandit's hospitality, and in that case his courtly host has always a soul above accepting payment. These gentry are not, however, superior to the temptation of using their reign of terror for purposes of jobbery and corruption. It is a fine thing in Corsica "to have a bandit in your family"—or, failing that, in your pay. They remit taxes, exempt from military service, control public appointments, and, in fact, have everything their own way. Gendarmes will not catch them; judges and juries decline to convict them ; the Press obsequiously suppresses reports for them ; the population at large favours them. In fact, law and justice barely exist in Corsica. Their place is taken by Queen Vendetta. And the evil is getting worse instead of better. Towards the end of the reign of Napoleon III, according to the French writer Bourde, there were but twenty left. There are now, under the rule of the Republic, nearly sixty French authors go there to find "copy"—Prosper Merimee and others—and France seems content to let things be, and not interfere seriously with the gentlemen who have "taken to the heather" (*Machhi*).

The latest description of this state of things is an article over the signature Caroline Holland, which forms the most popularly interesting contribution in the contemporary Review for October. The authoress was lately staying in the island, at the Hotel Monte d'Oro, when she had pointed out to her the most notorious of the bandits, one Bellacoscia ("Fine Thighs"), who was strolling about under the noses of various judges and high functionaries, and was indeed about to be entertained at dinner at the hotel by M. Arena, deputy for Corsica in the French Chamber ! This man and his brother had plenty of murders on their consciences (in Corsican parlance, had been "very unfortunate") ; but most of their shootings were of gendarmes who sought to take them, or of peasants who betrayed their whereabouts, and in Corsica such trifles do not count.

The following are a few of Miss Holland's stories :—

THE BANDIT AT THE PICNIC.

A party of gentlemen were out shooting on Monte d'Oro, and during their midday repast one of them looking up said : "Why, these must be the very haunts of Bellacoscia ; what would I not give to see him !" Like a distant echo a voice replied, "Bellacoscia you will never see but ... *ecartez vous un peu* ;" (scatter a little !) The gentlemen all rose hastily, a bottle was standing in their midst, a shot was heard, and the cork flew into the air ! The two bandits, however, by no means decline to receive visitors who come with proper introductions. Among other illustrious guests they have entertained the famous novelist Edmond About. According to Paul Bourde, one of them wears a watch presented by a Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and the other shoots gendermes with a gun given him by an English lord.

"I WOULD NOT GIVE TWO SOUS FOR MY SKIN."

Here are two illustrations of the difficulty of obtaining convictions :—

During the elections of 1881, there were sixty people assembled in the public place of Palneca. A certain man, on his way to vote, mounted the steps of the *mairie*. Another man, armed with a gun, stood on some steps just opposite ; both, therefore, in full view of the crowd below. The man with the gun took aim and deliberately shot the other through the neck. The judge found it impossible to obtain a single deposition. The sixty witnesses had no mind to get into trouble with either the assassin or his family, and even the wounded man protested when he recovered that he had "no idea as to who could have fired the shot." One bullet had been enough for him, and he had no wish to expose himself to a second ! The prosecution therefore had to be abandoned.

PRACTISING FOR MURDER.

Prosper Merimee, in his vivid Corsican novel, "Colomba," calls the Vendetta the "duel" of the poor. "Guard thyself"—"I am on guard !" Such are the sacramental words exchanged by two enemies before they are at liberty to lie in wait for each other's life. On this occasion one of the adversaries was by no means an expert with his carbine, but from the moment the enmity was declared he might be seen day after day practising at a mark set up against an oak tree that stood near the public road. At the end of three weeks, when he had, in his own estimation, acquired sufficient skill in the art of murder, he lay in wait for his enemy, and shot him as he passed beneath the very oak which had done such good service to the assassin during his preliminary course of study. Nothing could have been more cold-blooded and deliberate than this act ; yet the murderer got off with a penalty of only four or five years.

THE BANDIT AS MATCHMAKER.

A famous bandit, called Vuzzoni, took a great fancy to a young gentleman of good family, but poor. "What you want, my friend," said the bandit to him one day, "is a rich wife. Now I have a young lady in my eye, an heiress, only 16. You shall marry her." The young gentleman was surprised, but not altogether unwilling. "How know you the lady would consent ?" he asked. "And would her father agree to such a proposal ?" "Why not ? said Vuzzoni, cooly ; "you have rank, she has weath—what could be more suitable ? Only leave it to me." A few days later he came back saying "Well I have arranged a shooting-party, where you can make the young lady's acquaintance. Put on your best clothes, and make yourself smart so as to appear to advantage in her eyes." The party came off, and the marriage proposal was broached.

Neither the lady nor her father offered any objection-indeed, it might have been scarcely safe so to do ; but the father mildly observed that he thought the young people ought to have an opportunity of becoming better acquainted before the matter was finally settled, and as this seemed reasonable enough, a second meeting was arranged. Then the father, driven to desperation, and having no other means of evading the unwelcome proposal, went and gave secret information to the police as to the place and hour of the rendezvous.

The sequel may be imagined. But thus alone was the bandit prevented from adding compulsory matchmaking to his other amusements.

"A GAIETY GIRL."

Mr. George Edwardes, in reply to a *Pall Mall* interviewer, said: "Yes," "I have got permission from Mr. Pigott for the production to-night, but, by George! I have had a time of it. I received information that the Examiner of Plays would not give his consent. He is staying at a little village called Budleigh Salterton, about five miles from Exmouth, and the piece has to be produced to-night. What was to be done ? It was just as I was arranging for the final rehearsal."

"Awkward, with the official so far away !"—"Well, Mr. Pigott is away for his health, and moreover I could not complain, because I had not given the full seven days' notice. However, I took a hansom to Paddington, caught the three o'clock train, got down to Exmouth, drove out eight miles to this little village—the man who drove me was drunk, and not only collided with another vehicle, but very nearly went over a cliff into the sea—saw Mr. Pigott soon after nine o'clock, and was with him till half-past eleven. Then I had to send word to London. I had arranged with the telegraph office at Exmouth. But of course I could not trust the drunken driver who brought me to take back so important a telegram—it was to tell the people at the theatre that I had the permission, and that a rehearsal was to be called for this afternoon. I had to find another man and pay him a sovereign to take it. Then I had to drive myself sixteen miles to Exeter, got there at two in the morning, went to the Rougemont Hotel, caught the seven o'clock express this morning, and here I am."

"And what did the Examiner object to ?"—"Well, you know, one of the characters in 'A Gaiety Girl' is a judge, the judge of the Divorce Court. We call him Sir Francis May. Well, one of the things Mr. Pigott objected to was the name. He thought that, being a judge of the Divorce Court, the name was too pointed, and he objected to judges being personally alluded to."

"Well ?"—"Of course, I quite agreed with him. So the judge, instead of being 'Sir Francis May' is 'Sir Lewis Grey.'"

"So that was all right. Anything else ?"—"No, that was the only name that had to be altered."

"Did he suggest any other alterations ?"—"He pointed out one or two other little things that he thought might be taken as personal allusions."

"And you agreed with him ?"—"I agreed with everything he said, everything. But really they were only very trifling things to which he took exception."

"And the piece will be produced to-night as it stands ?"—"Except that Sir Francis May will be Sir Lewis Grey. But I must tell you that after a long discussion, when Mr. Pigott had given his permission, his last words of caution were these : 'Now, Mr. Edwardes, I rely upon you. But if I find that this play does introduce personalities of the authorities, I shall most certainly withdraw my permission, and you will not be able to play it on Monday.'"

"Was it very, very personal really ?"—"Certainly not. There was nothing at all objectionable in it."

"Don't you have a good deal of difficulty with the Licenser of plays ?"—"No, I don't. And I hope they will never interfere with him at all. I have had a good deal to do with Mr. Pigott and Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane, and more charming men personally and fairer men to deal with I have never had to do business with. If you had to do with a County Council Committee you might have an enterprise ruined. But the Licenser will always tell you what he objects to, and why he objects ; he will talk it over, and if you can show him that you are right he will give in. He is open to reason, as I found last night. And I am bound to say this, that in every particular I have found him right."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY THE 7TH OF NOVEMBER, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·099	Calm	1	82·1	57·1	47	...	...	...
Agra	30·112	N E	2	84·6	56·6	56	...	...	...
Cawnpore	30·106	E S E	1	84·0	56·0	70	...	...	...
Allahabad	30·080	Calm	2	83·5	67·4	74	...	...	...
Jhansi	30·118	Calm	1	84·9	57·7	43	...	...	—0·02
Jacobabad	30·066	Calm	1	90·5	50·5	41	...	...	...
Karachi	30·037	N E	13	87·9	61·0	66	...	...	...
Jeypore	30·111	Calm	2	86·3	53·1	49	...	...	...
Ajmere	30·155	Calm	2	82·9	52·8	68	...	...	...
Deesa	30·103	E N E	1	88·7	54·4	33	...	...	—0·01
Ahmedabad	30·037	E	5	88·7	61·2	42	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·025	Calm	5	90·5	62·9	27	...	...	...
Rajkot	30·037	E N E	6	88·9	57·9	54	...	...	—0·10
Veraval	30·007	N N E	8	91·6	62·7	33	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·118	Calm	7	82·8	51·8	50	...	...	—0·04
Indore	30·088	W	3	80·0	50·1	61	...	...	—0·07
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	30·100	N E	1	79·4	55·4	62	...	...	—0·04
Hoshangabad	30·075	E	3	82·3	59·8	53	...	...	—0·05
Khandwa	30·068	N E	5	84·2	51·6	63	...	...	—0·09
Raipur	30·061	E N E	4	80·2	68·7	84	...	...	—0·40
Nagpur	30·060	N E	7	83·8	63·1	69	...	...	—0·32
Amraoti	30·041	E N E	5	84·6	63·9	56	...	...	—0·10
Akola	30·068	N E	8	85·0	61·9	51	...	...	—0·24
Surat	29·979	N	F	88·1	59·1	62	...	...	—0·08
Malegaon	30·061	Calm	5	84·3	54·9	47	...	...	—0·30
Bombay	29·968	E	14	87·1	73·9	65	...	...	—0·47
Poona	30·037	E S E	10	85·0	58·4	53	...	...	—0·43
Ahmednagar	30·063	E N E	5	84·8	58·2	62	...	...	...
Sholapur	29·992	E	10	83·7	59·1	38	...	...	—0·00
Ratnagiri	29·931	E	6	91·8	67·9	62	...	...	—0·33
Belgaum	29·940	E N E	...	79·8	64·6	80	...	...	—1·32
Goa	29·930	E	8	89·0	71·0	78	...	...	...
Karwar	29·916	Calm	2	86·3	75·1	82	...	...	—1·89
Mangalore	29·877	E	3	87·3	73·9	70	...	...	—1·57
Calicut	29·879	E N E	8	89·3	73·0	81	...	1·53	—0·78
Cochin	29·831	N E	M	89·3	75·6	82	...	0·02	—3·05
Bangalore	29·955	W N W	9	71·2	63·9	88	0·09	0·08	—1·65
Secunderabad	30·013	N E	8	78·7	65·4	83	0·82	0·09	—1·12
Masulipatam	29·993	N N E	6	79·6	68·5	98	0·06	3·21	—1·28
Bellary	29·976	N E	5	79·0	66·9	90	1·83	0·41	—0·69
Cuddapah	29·928	N W	...	73·4	69·6	95	4·02	3·06	+1·32
Madras	29·900	W S W	11	81·7	72·2	93	...	12·66	+7·25
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	29·899	Calm	1	91·0	74·4	84	0·12	1·13	—0·39
Negapatam	29·891	Calm	7	88·0	73·2	81	1·00	8·33	+2·67
Colombo	29·890	Calm	1	86·5	74·0	83	0·04	4·39	+0·70

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L—Light, M—Moderate F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased rapidly at Madras and slowly at Negapatam. Elsewhere it has decreased. The fall has been moderate in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut and Deesa, and brisk to rapid in all other places. Readings are highest at Ajmere and lowest on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bombay and 12 at Akola, Calicut and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is 8° below the normal at Bangalore and the minimum 4° to 6° in defect at Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Khandwa, Surat, Malegaon, Sholapur, Ratnagiri and Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Veraval and the lowest 50° at Indore. Humidity shows a rise in several places, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, Berar, the Madras Presidency, the Central Provinces, on the Malabar Coast, at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency, and at Jeypore, Delhi, Cawnpore and Jhansi. Heavy rain has fallen at Madras (4.02"), an inch at Negapatam, about three-quarters of an inch at Masulipatam, and light showers at Secunderabad, Cuddapah and Bellary. Abnormals indicate that the depression has moved westward and become very shallow. It now lies on and off the Malabar Coast where the weather is slightly unsettled. The atmosphere is damp and cloudy at most stations in the Madras Presidency and at Calicut, Karwar, Belgaum and Raipur, and local showers are likely.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

Tuesday's observations :—A small but moderately cyclonic storm struck the Madras Coast yesterday morning, occasioning severe gales and heavy rain from Nellore to Cuddalore. The storm is now probably moving northward and north-eastward over the Bay. The pressure is falling generally, except in the neighbourhood of Madras, where a rapid rise has occurred. Winds are cyclonic in the Madras Coast and elsewhere, blowing from north-eastward. The force is fresh both in the Coasts and Peninsula. The mean temperature is much below the normal generally, and the day temperature in Madras very low. The sky is cloudy and the weather damp. Rain has fallen generally over Madras, but very little elsewhere. Nellore received five inches four cents ; Madras, three inches seventy-seven cents ; Vizagapatam, three inches sixty-three cents ; Caddapah, one inch eighty-three cents ; and Coconada, one inch sixty-four cents. Conditions are unsettled on the west coast, where the barometer is falling briskly.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 6th November, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·910
Temperature of the Air	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·0
Dew Point	63·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·596
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·3
General Directions of wind*	NE, NNE, E, NW, NNW, N.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	311

DIVINE SERVICE.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Y. M. C. A. will hold a service on Wednesday night at 7-30, on board the s. s. Clan Sinclair, in the Prince's Dock. Officers, sailors, firemen etc., are all welcome.

"Faust" is generally considered M. Gounod's masterpiece in opera, but the composer himself did not share the general opinion. "Polyeucte," he said, was the best thing he had ever done for the stage, and its failure was the great grief of his life. One day, he thought, people would see this, and agree with him. He did not, however, like writing for the stage at all. "Oh ! to think," he said, "of giving the work of one's brain and heart, confiding it to beings who earn money by cutting up, debasing, and dishonouring it ! It is my child you are torturing, wretches that you are. Seize me if you will, box my ears, pull my beard, as for myself it does not matter. But my work, my work ! What ! I give you *this*, and it is *that* that you present to the public. Why, you calumniate me ; it is defamation ! That is not what I have written. You are wicked forgers." He added emphatically, "Representation is crucifixion." In calmer moments, Gounod would look up at the sky and with the tone and manner of a prophet of old, would ejaculate the one word "Holiness." "Holiness," he said, "is a precelestial diaphaneity, and then fearing this was not understood, he translated it aloud : "Holiness is a foretaste of the immateriality of future life."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s St Enock, 2,745 tons, Captain G Mandle sailed yesterday, for Karachi, in ballast.

The s s Bombay 2,049 tons, Captain W E Robinson, cleared yesterday, for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The Clan Line s s Clan Gordon, 1,343 tons, Captain W H Ridgway, cleared yesterday, for Hamburg, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The s s Iliafee, 223 tons, Captain J Cormac, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore, via Colombo, with a cargo of rice. The vessel is consigned to Mr Nasser bin Ahmed.

The B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,487 tons, Captain R Mackay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, (15th October), via Tuticorin, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain H P Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, (15th October), via coast ports, with a general cargo one cabin and three deck passengers

The s s Oscarshal, 767 tons, Captain W Reichborn, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant, from Moulmein, (26th October), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain John Carson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, (15th October), via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mrs Carson as cabin and one deck passenger.

The s s Hanby, 3,252 tons, Captain Paul Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Cardiff (6th October), with a cargo of 4,177 tons coals and four deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Sister Clarence, Mr G D Lys, Mr F Meehan, Mrs Fleming and 333 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J A Robertson, cleared yesterday, for Karachi, via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Captain C E Wilson, Captain and Mrs Ramsay, Mr S E Annastassiabs and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—November 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Clan Gordon	1950	Ridgway	Hamburgh	7-11	F Muir
B	Clan Sinclar	1911	Millar	Liverpool		F Muir & Co
C	Naseri	850	Hughes	R. S. Ports	11-11	B&P S N Co
K	Kaveri	543	Fakeera	Manglore	10-11	Shprd & Co
O	LaSeyne	1151	Blane	Aden	11-11	A Simoon

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
Sabarmati	523	Adam	Manglore	6-11	Shepherd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Cutch Mandvie	9-11	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Rome	3022	Donell	London		P & O Co
2	Scindia	2833	Blight	Liverpool	8-11	W&A Graham
3	Manilla	2582	Parodi	Genoa	16-11	C Barboro
4	Giava	1817	Susini	China	12-11	C Barboro
7	Virawa	2159	Mackinlay	Mauritius	9-11	M Mackenzi
8	M. Basquehem	2749	Wallusching	Trieste	9-11	A Lloyd
15	Bombay	2019	Robertson	Antwerp	8-11	J Machintosh

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Hanby (s)	Brown	Cardiff, Oct 6.
	Nurani (s)	Carson	Calcutta, Oct 15.
	Lawada (s)	Jones	Calcutta, Oct 15.
	Iliafee (s)	Cormac	Singapore, Oct 25.
	Chindwara (s)	Mackay	Rangoon, Oct 15.
	Pachumba (s)	Rickord	Karachi, Nov 4.
	Ashdown (s)	Hutchinson	Moulmein, Oct 26.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Fultala (s)	Maclachlan	Calcutta, &c.
	St. Enock (s)	Mandle	Karachi.
	Clan Gordon (s)	Ridgway	Hamburg.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Karagola, Robertson, for Karachi, &c.
" Bombay, Robertson, for Antwerp.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Nurani, for Calcutta, &c.
" Chindwara, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Loodiana, for Antwerp, London, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel	Commander	From
25	Mecca s	Skinner	Bombay
	Worsley Hall s	Black	North Shields
26	Naseri s	Hughes	Jeddah
28	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay
30	Akbar s	Baldurns	Do
	Karagola s	Robertson	Do
	City Edinburgh s	Frame	Liverpool via Bly

DEPATURES.

Oct.	Vessel	Commander	Destination
23	Kola s	Russell	Bombay
	Mecca s	Skinner	Persian Gulf
	Naseri s	Hughes	Bombay
28	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Do
30	Akbar s	Balduras	Jeddah.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S.S. Worsley Hall, Black, Sir C Forbes & Co, for Liverpool.
" Karagola, Robertson, M Mackenzie & Co, for Bombay.
" City of Edinburgh, Frame, E Ryric & Co, Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel	Commander	From
2	Chelydra s	Cass	Hongkong, Oct 18.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 2.—Steamers Khedive, Tannadice, Goa, City of Canterbury and Maharani ; ship Kelat ; and barque Ganges.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 7.

For London.

Siam s—2 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.
Rome s—250 cwts coir yarn, D Maneckji and Co ; 15 cwts fishmans, W and A Graham and Co.

For Trieste.

Marq Bacauchm s—183 lbs blacktea, J Nenberg.

For Antwerp.

Loodiana s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, and 14,300 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Giava s—1 case dry fruits and 2 cases Rosewater, Eduljee Hormusjee : 25 bales twist Tata and Sons ; 100 bales twist K Hurnundrai ; 45 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 5 bales twist and 5 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Giava s—25 bales twist, The Svadeshi Mills Co ; 100 bales twist K Hurnundrai ; 67 bales twist ; and 10 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 24th to 30th October.)

EXPORTS.

City of Dundee s, (Liverpool)—78 bales cotton, 131 bales wool 50,880 cwts wheat, and 435 lbs tea.
Braunfels s, (Hamburg)—2,001 bales cotton, 26,923 cwts rapeseed &c, and 6,805 cwts bones.
Congo s, (Hull via Bombay)—40,000 cwts wheat, and 2,000 lbs tea.
Filbridge s, (Havre)—52,350 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

City of Perth s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—285 pieces prints.
Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—1,950 pieces white goods (foreign), and 200 pieces prints (foreign).
Altmore s, (London)—9 pieces white goods (foreign), 34 pieces prints (foreign).
Simla s, (Bombay)—392 pieces grey goods (foreign), 24 pieces (Indian), 596 pieces white goods (foreign), and 181 pieces prints (foreign).
Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—450 pieces white goods (foreign), and 254 pieces prints (foreign).
City of Dundee s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—150 pieces white goods (foreign), and 1,452 pieces prints (foreign) (foreign).
Congo s, (Hull)—339 pieces white goods (foreign), and 100 tons coals.
Braunfels s, (Antwerp and Hamburg via Bombay)—24 pieces prints (foreign), 2,513 pieces grey goods (foreign), 15,388 pieces grey goods (Indian), 6,451 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,361 pieces prints (foreign), 437 pieces prints (Indian), 14,500 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 2,800 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 880 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 270 cwts iron bar, &c, 71 cwts copper, and 15 cwts yellow metal.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—938 pieces grey yarns (foreign), 1,820 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,139 pieces white goods (foreign), 480 pieces prints (foreign), 2,400 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1,900 lbs T red and dyed yarns, and 21 cwts copper.
Kilwa s, (Bombay)—5,400 pieces grey goods (Indian), 10 pieces white goods (foreign), and 25 pieces prints (foreign).
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—7,376 pieces grey goods (foreign), 21,457 pieces grey goods (Indian), 9,512 pieces white goods (foreign), 7,139 pieces prints (foreign), 100 pieces prints (Indian), 1,300 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 43,290 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 14,555 T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 80 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 57 cwts iron bar, &c, and 65 cwts copper.
Mecca s, (Bombay)—4,687 pieces grey goods (foreign), 5,541 pieces grey goods (Indian), 4,612 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,572 pieces prints (foreign), 4,700 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns, 75 cwts copper, and 23 cwts yellow metal.
Worsley Hall s, (North Shield)—2,989 tons coals, and 99 tons coke.
Country Crafts s, (Bombay)—50 cwts iron bar &c.

Floriline.—*For the teeth and Breath.*—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toliet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November, 4.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr-Genl has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble J L Mackay, C I E, of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr J P Hewett, I C S, C I E, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Finance and Commerce.

The Rev P G Bruce, Austen, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, is appointed to be Chaplain of Shillong, with effect from the 23rd Oct 1893, or the subsequent date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr B Ribbentrop, C I E, Inspr Genl of Forests to the Govt of India, is granted privilege leave from the 20th Dec 1893, to the 3rd March 1894, both days inclusive.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt H L Ramsay, I S C, Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough and extraordinary leave, as Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr D E McCracken, Assist to the Genl-Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr H C Clogstoun, Dist Supt of Police, Ajmere, is appointed to officiate as Assist to the Genl Supt of Operations for the Supression of Thagi and Dakaiti, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr D E McCracken.

In consequence of the misconduct of Mockham Singh of Partapner in the Etawah district of the N-W Provinces, he is hereby deprived of the title of Raja which has hitherto been enjoyed by him.

The services of Surgn-Lieut-Col J T B Bookey, I M S, (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his appointment as Offg Medical Officer of the Bhopal Battn and of the Bhopal Political Agency.

Col W F Prideaux, I S C, Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Kashmir, is appointed, on return from furlough, to be Resident in Meywar, vice Col S B Miles, I S C, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Lieut Col D W K Barr, I S C, Resident of the 2nd class and Resident at Gwalior, is confirmed in the appointment of Resident in Kashmir.

The above arrangements will take effect from the date on which Col Miles is relived of his appointment.

The following promotions and appointments are made in and to the graded list of the Political Dept :—Consequent on the confirmation of Lieut-Col H Wylie, C S I, Bengal General List, Infantry, Political Agent of the 1st class in the appointment of Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Nepal,—Lieut-Col N C Martelli, I S C, Political Agent of the 2nd class (seconded), to be a substantive Political Agent of the 1st class (seconded) Major C E Yate, C S I, C M G, I S C, Political Agent of the 2nd class, substantive Political Agent of the 1st class ; Major C W Ravenshaw, I S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 2nd class, and Mr W R Lawrance C I E, I C S, Settlement Commissioner, Kashmir, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 3rd class (seconded.) The above arrangements are made without prejudice to acting appointments held by any of the officers concerned in higher grades.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Col A W Roberts, General List, Cavalry, Political Agent of the 2nd class to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class, Major G Gaisford, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 1st Class.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J P Hewett, I C S, whose services, have been placed at the disposal of this Department, assumed charge of his duties in connection with the Royal Commission on Opium, on the 15th Oct 1893.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col W P Warburton, M D, I M S, Bengal, is granted the temporary rank of Surgn-Colonel, whilst offig as Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commr, Assam, during the absence of furlough of Surgn-Col C P Costello.

Surgn-Lieut H M Earle I M S, Bengal, medical, officer, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, sub. pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Surgn-Major G M J Giles, M B, whose tenure of office has expired.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

Capt E De Brath I S C, 32nd Bengal Infy, Assist Secy, to officiate as second Depy Secy, vice Capt S D Gordon, Offg Depy Secy, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Major P A Buckland, I S C, wing commander and offig second-in-command, 15th Bengal Infy, to officiate as Assist Secy.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The tenure of the appointment of Capt C T Bell, R A Ordance Officer, 3rd class in the Ordnance Dept in India, is extended for five years.

STAFF CORPS.

Second-Lieut C Mackenzie, Bedfordshire Regt, offig squadron officer, 13th Bengal Lancers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 5th April 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second-Lieut Mackenzie will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Lieutenants—S W King, East Lancashire Regt, offig wing officer, 13th Bombay Infy ; and F S Walker, R M Fusirs, offig wing officer, 21st Bo Infy.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—Cap E Carbonaro, I S C, wing officer, 17th Bengal Infy, (p a) for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Col M J King-Harman, I S C, Dep. Secy to the Govt of India, Military Dept, for one year.

Lieut-Col A S Roberts, General List, Infantry, Depy Commr, 1st grade, Punjab, has been granted by the Secy of State for India furlough out of India, (m c) for nine months.

Sub-Condr G Collins, Ordnance Dept, is granted leave in India, (m c) from the 39th July to the 26th August 1893, inclusive.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval :—Indian Staff Corps—Capt J M Candy, to be Major.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.—Madras.

Sergts C Napier and M T Lynch to be sub-Condtrs, vice Sub-Condrs J Shepherd and S Margate, remanded to regimental duty.

NATIVE ARMY.

2nd Bengal Infantry—Subadar Kusahar Singh to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 16th May 1893.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

H E the Gov-Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a third battery of the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

Moulmein Vol Rifle Corps—G R Long, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieut, vice Ppears, resigned.

Surma Valley Light Horse—Hony Surgn I C Dundee to be Surgn-Capt.

Assam Valley Mounted Rifles—Hony Surgns C J Hancock and An J Elliot to be Surgn-Captains.

Hyderabad Vol Rifle Corps.—Hony Surgn E Lawrie to be Surgn-Capt.

1st Punjab Vol Rifle Corps—Capt C J Dennys, I S C, resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer establishment of the Military Works Dept, with effect from the dates specified :—Lieut C G W Hunter, R. E., from Temporary Assist Engr, 2nd grade, to attached ; Lieut R H M Yeates, R E, from Attached, to Assist Engr, 2nd grade ; Lieut R H M Yeates, R E, from Temporary Assist Engr., 2nd grade, to Attached ; Lieut R H M Yeates, from Attached, to Assist Engr., 2nd grade ; Col T C Manderson, R E, from Chief Engr, class III, to Chief Engr, class II ; Lieut-Col W L Greenstreet, R E, from Chief Engr, class III, temporary, to Chief Engr, class III ; Lieut-Col W L Greenstreet, R E, from Chief Engr, class III, to Chief Engr, class II ; Lieut-Col S C Turner, R E, from Superintending Engr, class I, temporary, to Suptdg Engr, class I ; Lieut-Col J E Broadbent, R E, from Suptdg Engr., class III, and Suptdg Engr, class I, temporary, to Suptdg Engr, class II, and Suptdg Engr, class I, temporary ; and Lieut G J L Home, R E, from Assist Engr. 1st grade, supernumerary to Assist Engr, 1st grade.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, Lieut J C G DuPlat Taylor, R I M. for six months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut E G Farquharson, R E, Assist Engr, 3rd grade, temporarily employed in the Military Works Dept, passed the Professional Examination laid down in Public Works Dept Code.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the permanent promotion of the undermentioned officers to the rank of Ex Engr, 2nd grade.:—Mr G M Harriott, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Central Provinces ; and Sirdar Bahadur Bhagat Singh, Ex Engr, 3 gade, Burma.

Mr A M Fagan, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Burma, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Govt in Public Works Dept notification is, on return from service in Egypt, posted to Burma.

The undermentioned Assist Engr, 3rd grade, appointed by H M's Secy of State for India from the Royal Ind Engineering College, who have gone through a course of practical training in England, are posted as follows :—

To Madras—Messrs J M M Parker and A Rene de Chazal.
To Bombay—Messrs J L Morres and T B Bobertson.
To Bengal—Mr C W Sibold.
To N-W Provinces and Oudh—Mr A C H Laurie.
To Punjab—Messrs C A Fleming and J Meli.
To Burma—Messrs J L Stirling and P F Wickham.
To State Railways—Messrs G E Lillie and E A C Lister.

The undermentioned Assist Engrs, 3rd grade, are posted to the establishment under the Dirc-Gen of Railways :—Messrs G E Lillie and E A C Lister.

H E the Govr-Genl in Council, having sanctioned a detailed survey for a line of railway on the standard gauge from Madras via Nellore to Bazvada, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Govt of Madras. The project will be known as the Madras-Bezvada Railway Survey. Govt of India, Public Works Dept, Notification No. 355, dated 21st Sept 1893, is hereby cancelled.

Mr A Grant, Exmr of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Exmr of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, during the absence of Mr J Lightfoot on deputation.

Mr H W Conduitt, Exmr of Accounts, attached to the office of the Exmr of Public Works Accounts, N-W P and Oudh, is transferred, as a temporary arrangement, to the office of the Exmr of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, for employment as Depy Govt Exmr at Trichinopoly, vice Mr A Grant.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

G Strahan, R E, Dept Surveyor Genl, Trigonometrical Branch, is granted privilege leave for 12 days.

The privilege leave for two months, granted to Capt G B Hodgson, S C, Offg Depy Supt, 1st grade, is extended by two days.

Mr W H Patterson, Depy Supt, 1st grade, having retired from the following temporary promotion is made with effect from the same days :—Mr. J Eccles, Depy Supt, 2nd grade, to officiate as Depy Supt, 1st gaade.

Lieut-Col J R McCullagh, R E., Supt, 2nd grade, haying proceeded on the furlough granted him in Revenue and Agricultural Dept, the following temporary promotions are made with effect from the 1st October, Major St. G C Gore, R E, Depy Supt 1st grade, to officiate as Supt, 2nd grade ; and Capt J M Fleming, S C., Depy Supt, 2nd grade to officiate as Depy Supt 1st grade.

Lieut-Col M W Rogers, R E., Supt 2nd, grade, having resumed charge of his duties, on return from special leave, the folloing reversions are made from the same date :—Major St G C Gore, R E, Offg Supt, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Depy Supt, 1st grade ; and Capt J M Fleming, S C, Offg Depy Supt, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Depy Supt, 2nd grade.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, REVENUE BRANCH.

Mr C W Wilson, Extra Assist Supt, 6th grade, is granted privilege leave for 20 days.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

It is hereby notified that Surgn-Major A S Faulkner I M S (Bombay) on return from furlough, resumed charge of his duties as medical officer of the Ulwar Agency from Surgeon-Major H N V Harington, I M S (Madras).

Lieut-Col N C Martelli, I S C, resumed charge of the Eastern States Agency from Capt C H Pritchard, I S C, on the 17th idem.

Surgeon-Lieut W E A Armstrong, I M S (Madras), assumed charge of his duties as officiating medical officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr T W T Wheeler, Accountant, 1st grade, and Honorary Assist Examiner, now offg as Govt Examiner of Accounts, Rohilkand-Kumaon Railway Company, is posted to the Office of the Govt Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Mr F T Lewis, Chief Accountant and Depy Secy, has, on return from leave, resumed his appointment.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Capt H Bonham-Carter, R E, class III, grade I of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, is transferrred from the North-Western Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Mr P Duncan, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the East Cost Railway to the Madras-Bezvada Railway Survey.

Mr J E E N Boydell, Ex Engr, from the East Coast Railway to the Madras- Bezvada Railway Surwey, is hereby cancelled.

POST OFFICE.

Mr G E Rose, Supt of Post Offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and the following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders :—Mr W F Cockoll, Supt of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade ; Mr R N C Kelly to act as Supt of Post O Oces, 2nd grade.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*).

On return from the furlough for two years and three months granted him by the Government of India, Military Dept, Notifications, Col J A Temple, Depy Commr, is posted to the Chhindwara District.

The Revd C H Barlow, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, Chaplain of Nagpur, availed himself, on the 25th inst, of the three months' privilege leave, making over charge of his duties to the Revd A E Brown Constable.

The Offig Chief Commr is pleased to appoint Mr Zakir Ali, Offig Extra-Assist Commr in the Hoshangabad Dist, to be a Magistrate of the 1st class.

The Offig Chief Commr is pleased to declare that the Court of Mr Zakir Ali, Offig Extra-Assist Commr in the Hoshangabad Dist, shall be that of an Assist Commr of the 2nd class.

The Offg Chief Commr is pleased to appoint Mr A M Brigstocke, Assist Commr in the Hoshangabad Dist, to be a Magte of the 2nd class.

The Offg Chief Commr is pleased to declare that the Court of Mr A M Brigstocke, Assist Commr in the Hoshangabad Dist, shall be that of an Assist Commr of the 3rd class.

On being relieved by Senior Apothecary W M Mitchell, Assist Surgn Krishnaji Kashinath Gokhle, Offg Civil Surgeon of Narsinghpur, is directed to do duty under the orders of the Civil Surgeon, Nagpur.

Mr A Monro, Barrister-at-Law, made over charge of the office of Inspr-Genal of Education, Central Provinces to Mr L K Laurie, I C S, Offg Secry to the Chief Commr, Central Provinces, on the 25th inst.

Mr R V Russell, who has been appointed to the Indian Civil Service and attached to the Central Provinces Commission, is appointed an Assist Commr of the 4th class, and is posted to the Jubbulpore Dist.

The Offg Chief Commr is pleased to appoint Mr R V Russell, I C S, Assist Commer in the Jubbulpore Dist, to be a Magte of the 3rd Class.

Mr R L Hennessy, Dist Supt of Police, has been permitted, by H M's Secy of State for India, to return to duty within the period of the leave granted him.

Surgn-Capt R C Macwatt, Supt of the Jail and Offig Civil Surgeon, Rajpur, availed himself, of the ten days' Examination leave granted him, making over charge of the office of Civil Surgeon to Surgn-Major H P Jervis.

Mr A L Saunders, I C S, Depty Commr, has been parmitted, by H M's Secy of State for India, to return to duty within the period of the leave granted him.

On return from privilege leave, Mr H F Mayes, I C S, Assist Commr, is posted to the Narsinghpur Dist.

On the arrival of Mr H F Mayes, I C S, Mr Narayen Sabaji Shergarpawar, Offg Extra-Assistant Commer, Narsinghpur, will revert to his substantive post of Tahsildar in the Nerbudpa Division.

On return from privilege leave, Mr W J Bagley, Extra-Assist Commr, is posted to the Betul District.

On being relieved by Col J A Temple, Mr A B Napier, I C S, Offg Depy Commr Chhindwara, is posted as Assist Commr to the Hoshangabad Dist.

On the arrival of Mr A B Napier I C S, Mr Rambhau Meghasham, Offg Extra-Assist Commr, Hoshangabad, is transferrd in the same capacity to Betul.

On return from privilege leave, Mr A D Younghusband, I C S, Depy Commr, is appointed to be Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories.

On being relieved of the Political Agency by Mr. A D Younghusband, I C S Mr A S Womack, I C S, Depy Commr is posted to the Bilaspur Dist.

On being relieved by Mr. A S Womack, I C S, Mr R A B Chapman, I C S, Offg Depy Commr of Bilaspur, is posted as Assist Commr to the Raipur District.

On return from leave, Dr E Dobbs, M A, L L D, Depy Consvr of Forests, is posted to the Nagpur-Wardha Forest Division.

Privilege leave for three months, is granted to Mr S G Pranjpe, Forest Divisional Officer, Damoh.

On return from the privilege leave, Mr G F Taylor, Depy Consvr of Forests, is posted to the charge of the Saugor Forests Division.

On being relieved of the charge of the Saugor Forest Division by Mr G F Taylor, Depy Consvr of Forests, Mr L A W Rind' Depy Consvr of Forests is posted to the charge of the Narsinghpur Forest Division.

Mr G F Taylor, Depy Consvr of Forests, returned, on the 1st ultimo, from the privilege leave granted him and assumed charge of the Saugor Forest Division from Mr L A W Rind, Depy Consvr of Forests.

Mr L A W Rind, Depy Consvr of Forests, is posted to the charge of the Narsinghpur Forest Division.

On being relieved of the charge of the Bilaspur Forest Division by Mr Blunt, Depy Consvr of Forests, on return from privilege leave, Mr H Moore, Depy Consvr of Forests is posted to the charge of the Betul Fores Division.

Mr. S K L Yeats made over and Mr. E A Denny assumed charge of the office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

(*Assam Gazette.*)

Mr E A Gait, I C S, Depy Commr, is appointed Director Dept of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam, from date o which he receives charge from Mr H Z, Darrah, I C S.

Mr R B McCabe, I C S, Depy Commr, on return from furlough, is posted to the Kamrup district.

Mr C W E Pittar, I C S, Offg Depy Commr, Kamrup, on being relieved by Mr R B McCabe I C S, is transferred to Sibsagar as Depy Commr of that district.

Mr F J Monahan, I C S Offg Depy Commr, Sibsagar, on being relieved by Mr C W E Pittar, I C S, is transferred to Jorhat, as Asst Commr, and placed in charge of that subdivision.

Mr W A M Duncan, I C S Asst Commr, Jorhat, on being relieved by Mr F J Monahan, I C S is transferred to Sibsagar Sadr as Asst Commr.

Mr W H Lee, I C S Offg Depy Commr, Sylhet, on being relieved by Mr P H O'Brien, I C S, is transferred to the Sadr subdivision of the Kamrup district as Asst Commr.

Mr A L Modlicott, I C S Asst Commr, on return from fruloug, is posted to Goalpara and placed in charge of that subdivision.

Mr L J Kershaw, I C S, Asst Commr, on return from privilege leave, is posted temporarily to Silchar.

Mr A E H Shuttleworth, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Darrang is transferred to the Naga Hills district, and placed in charge of the Mekokchang subdivision.

(*N.-W. province and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr F Kilvert, Asst Commr, privilege leave for three months.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by H M's Secy of State for India permission to return to duty :—Mr W E Neale, Commr, Agra ; Surg-Maj T H Sweeny, Civil Surg, N-W P and Oudh.

Mr A C Walker, C S, who reported his arrival at Allahabad to be an Asst Magte and Collr, and to be posted to the Saharanpur district.

Mr G A Paterson, C S, who reported his arrival at Allahabad to be an Asst Magte and Collr, and to be posted to the Aligarh district.

Mr D R Lyle, C S, who reportted his arrival at Allahabad to be an Asst Magte and Collr, and to be posted to the Gorakpur district.

Mr W J D Burkitt, C S, who reported his arrival at Allahabad on the 1st Nov 1893, to be an Asst Magte and Collr and to be posted to the Allahabad district.

Bgde-Surg Lieut-Col A Cameron, Civil Surg, on return from leave, to Benares.

Surg-Maj J F Maclaren, Civil Surg, on return from furlough, to Ghazipur.

Col F W Buller Dist Supdt of Police, on return from leave, to the Bulandshahr district.

Mr G R Hoskins, Dist Supdt of Police, on return from leave, to the Etah district.

Mr R A'C Beadon, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Hamirpur, on being relieved by Mr P G Barnard to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Dist Supdt of Police, and to be posted to the Bareilly district.

Mr R C Bramley, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Benares, on being relieved, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Dist Supdt of Police, and to be posted to the Hardoi district.

Mr E H S Pasley, Offg Dist Supdt of Police Pilibhit, on being relieved by Mr H Kavanagh, to revert to his substantive appointment as probationary Asst Supdt of Police and to be posted to Saharanpur district.

Mr H R Warner, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Bulandshahr, on being relieved by Col F W Buller, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Dist Supdt of Police, and to be posted to the Aligarh district.

Mr M C Tweedie, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Bahraich, on being relieved by Mr J J Laing, to revert to his substantive appointment as Assist Dist Supdt. of Police, and to be posted to the Lucknow district.

Mr G H deM Goutiere, Offg Supdt, Govt Railway Police, Northern Section, Lucknow, on being relieved by Mr H deL Ross, to revert to his substantive appointment as Offg Assist Dist Supdt of Police, and to be posted to the Jhansi district.

Mr J C Faunthorpe from Allahabad to Banda, is hereby cancelled.

Mr A R H Murray, Dist Supdt of Police, from Ballia to Bulandshahr, is hereby cancelled.

Mr E L Garstin, Dist Supdt of Police, on being relieved by Mr A J Carew, from Azamgarh to Banda.

Mr B C Dale, Offg Assist Dist Supdt of Police, from Naini Tal to Lucknow.

His Honor the Lieut-Govr, N-W P, and Chief Commr, Oudh, is pleased to order the following promotions :—Maj J Clibborn, S C, from Ex Engr, 1st grade, sub pro tem, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, permanent ; Mr J H P Forsyth, from Ex Engr 3rd grade, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, permanent ; Mr N F McLeod, from Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sup pro tem, to be Ex Engr permanent ; Mr W Ward-Smith from Ex Engr, 2nd grade to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, sub pro tem, Mr J Thornhill, from Ex Engr, 4th grade, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade sub, pro tem, and Mr H M Willmott, from Asst Engr 2nd grade to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, permanent.

Mr W G Belcher, Asst Engr, 2nd grade is, on return from furlough, posted to the charge of the Mirzapur District

Mr C H West, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, attached to the Sabaranpur district passed, the examination prescribed in P W Dept Code.

M. Saint-Seaus has published in "Le Journal" the last note he received from Gounod, written, as he says, in a firm handwriting, without a trace of approaching disease :—"Saint Cloud, Thursday, 12th Oct., 1893. My Camille,—Thanks for your delightful Phryne. I have just heard it with my eyes (those second ears of the musician), after having been intoxicated by it through my ears (the eyes of music). I embrace you as I love you, imocorde.'—Ch. Gounod."

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Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

ABOUT £125,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday; but Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged at 98, and 107¼, respectively. The market rates of discount were unaltered. The price of Bar Silver on London further advanced ⅛d., say to 33⅜d. per lb.; but 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1/8 per cent. lower, at £65 11-16. In New York, Silver was 1 5/8 cent dearer, at 71 cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London half a cent higher, at 4·84¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3d. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 98¾; Paris Exchange on London was unaltered, at fcs. 25·87½.

Yellow Gujerat Rapeseed was quoted on London, yesterday, at 37s. 9d. per 416 lbs. cif, buyers, for April-May shipment to Dunkirk. Spot Soft White Wheat in Liverpool was quoted at 5s. 4d. per cental, Ex-Quay.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening: Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 5/8d. per lb., and all other quotations for ready Cotton were unchanged, excepting that for Egyptian "Fair" Brown, which was 1-16d. lower, at 5d. per lb. American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 33-64d. for November deliveries, and 4 9-16d. for March-April. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York Cotton was unchanged in value yesterday at 8 3/8 cents for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 8·39 cents for February Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 54,000 bales; and the figures for the new season so far compare as follows with those in the two preceding years for the same period.

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts ...	54,000	56,000	73,000
Two days' do. ...	105,000	100,000	120,000
Since 1st September.	1,903,000	1,786,000	2,585,000

The local Banks, and Produce, Freight, Stock, and Share markets have been closed to-day for the *Dewali* festival.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,398	bales.
Wheat	13,601	cwts.
Linseed	11,106	"
Rapeseed	3,451	"
Gingelly	11,472	"
Groundnuts	1,595	"
Castorseed	4,084	"
Rice	6,732	

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 5.

Pitman, Lt, Bengal, 11th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Westropp, Capt, Bo, A C G, on leave, from Poona.
Vertue, Col, Ms, Dy G Commr, C P, on furlough, from Betul

NOVEMBER 6.

King, Lt, 17th Bo Infy, on duty, from Poona.
Plumer, Capt, Ms, 5th Infy, H C, on leave, from Raichur.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 6.

Adams, Surgn-Major, Ms, Civ Med Dept. from leave, to Madras.
Young, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bengal, Sappers and Minners, on leave, to Roorkee.
Shewell, Lt-Bengal, Mily Accts Dept, on furlough, to Calcutta.
Temple, Col Bengal, Cent Pro, from furlough, to Chindwara.
Addison, Surgn-Mejor, Bo, A M S, on leave, to Goa.
Ryley, Lt-Col, Bo, 1st Lanc Regt, on leave, to Matheran.
Westropp, Capt, Bo, A C G, on leave, to Poona.

NOVEMBER 7.

Parsons, Lt, 3rd Bo, Cavy, off leave, to Deesa.
Pery, Lt, Bengal, 6th Infy, H C, off leave, to Jalna.
Barry, Lt, Ms, Comt Transport, off leave, to Bangalore.
Searle, Lt, 9th Bo Infy, off furlough, to Kamptee.
Gibbs, Major, Bengal, 31ss P I, off leave, to Peshawur.
Shewell, Lt, 23rd Bo, I, off leave, to Rajkote.
Home, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Gurkhas, from furlough, to Agra.
Dawson, Capt, Bo, Meywar B Corps, from furlough, to Koka.
Swaine, Lt-Col Bengal, 11th Hussars, from leave, to Sialkote.
Pitman, Lt, Bengal, 11th Hussars, from leave, to Sialkote.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th November.

The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head Quarters.

Thursday, 9th instant, 6-30 a.m.—10" R. M. L. gun drill.
Friday, 10th instant, 6-30 a.m.— do do

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Friday, 10th instant 8-30 p.m.—10" R.M. L. gun drill.

By Order
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th November.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 11th instant at 4-45 p.m., at the Town Hall. Red or Khaki uniform, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum, at 3-45 p.m., and those met on the way, will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors, and producing their Tram Tickets.

2. This being the first parade of the season, the Commanding officer trusts that all members who can do so will turn out.

3. On and after this date arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters, between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. No arms &c. will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

4. Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers who bring bottles with them will be supplied with Rangoon oil.

5. During the drill season Rangoon oil can be obtained at Head-Quarters free of charge.

6. Non-Commissioned officers and Volunteers are strictly forbidden to use any oil except Rangoon for the purpose of cleaning their rifles.

7. With reference to District and Garrison order No 675 of 2nd November 1893, members who intend to compete at the forthcoming Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Meeting are requested to send in their names to the Adjutant at "not later" than to-day (Wednesday), the 8th instant.

8. There will be Company drill for "F" Company on Thursday at 8-30 p.m. in the Compound of St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

9. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company:—No. 3494 Vol. D. F. Lewis.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending October 28, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	39,186	44,833	...	5,617	15,315	...
Goods	39,652	38,375	1,277	..	..	13,532
Other earnings	6,392	7,794	..	1,402	...	7,444
Weekly total.	85,230	91,002	..	5,772	...	..
Aggregate ..	11,99,216	12,04,877	...	...	..	5,661

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending October 31, as compared with the statement of October 21, 1893:—

	Oct. 21. Rs.	A.	P.	Oct. 31. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	52,00,000	0	0	52,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,36,73,070	1	11	1,79,77,171	8	11
Other Deposits, &c.	4,84,02,992	1	1	5,23,82,533	10	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	13,96,092	0	2	7,94,581	12	5
Sundries	27,32,245	1	11	28,05,161	14	0
Rs.	10,14,04,399	5	1	9,91,59,451	13	5
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	1,08,41,796	10	0	1,07,01,514	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	63,33,741	0	0	62,46,376	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities....	1,39,67,250	13	7	1,28,44,898	8	10
Credits on do.	1,08,76,116	15	9	1,04,71,513	9	8
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,47,64,752	3	10	2,43,92,298	10	9
Balances with other Banks	4,70,744	3	8	3,69,786	12	8
Bullion	4,883	6	2	2,624	9	10
Dead Stock	12,71,146	3	8	12,82,416	2	8
Stamps	9,496	11	10	9,085	6	11
Sundries	16,72,778	15	6	16,75,341	13	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	1,19,55,227	11	3	1,22,72,781	4	10
Do. at Branches	1,92,36,459	5	10	1,88,90,814	13	8
Rs.	10,14,04,399	5	1	9,91,59,451	13	5

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of liabilities and assets up to October 31:—

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	31,90,537	Dec.
Do. at Branches	22,05,061	do.
Other Deposits	39,79,512	Inc.
Post Bills	6,01,510	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,27,648	Dec.
Loans	11,23,353	do.
Accounts of Credit	4,01,608	do.
Mercantile Bills	3,72,453	do.
Cash at Head Office	3,17,553	Inc.
Do. at Branches	3,45,844	Dec.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALDRIDGE—October 31, at Calcutta, the wife of S C Aldridge, Calcutta Police, of a son.

HALSE—October 31, at Jubbulpore, the wife of T Halse, of a daughter.

McCAW—November 2, at 2, Little Russell Street, Calcutta, the wife of W J M McCaw, of a daughter.

RADFORD—October 26, at St Thomas' Mount, the wife of Sub-Condr J T Radford, Commt Transport Dept, of a daughter (still-born).

MARRIAGE.

EALES—PENNINGTON—October 30, at St John's Church Jullundur, by the Rev A Bridge, Chaplain, Captain L G N Eales, 1st Battalion of the Buffs, to Laura Ellen, second daughter of Colonel C R Pennington, C B.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1893.

IT has been vouchsafed to Mr. Joseph Walton of Middlesborough, to lay bare a gigantic Indian grievance, far surpassing in magnitude any which the honourable member for Central Finsbury has dreamed of in his most pessimistic philosophy. The occasion was the recent meeting of the representatives of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Exeter, when Mr. Walton moved a resolution that the Association should send a deputation to her Majesty's Government to point out the necessity for a more enterprising policy in order to secure the rapid extension of the railway systems of India and Burma, in the interests of the trade, not only of those countries, but also of Great Britain. The resolution—which was carried with an addition including irrigation canals as well as railways—instructed the deputation to urge that the British Government should not hesitate to supplement what the Government of India is able to do by guaranteeing interest on the necessary outlay so far as it may be required to procure the required capital. It is sincerely to be hoped that Sir William Harcourt will include the necessary provision for this purpose in his next Budget; the addition to the total will—even at the highest estimate—be a mere bagatelle compared to the hundred millions or thereabouts which the naval experts will expect the Chancellor of the Exchequer to provide for the necessary addition of seventy-three ironclads of the first class, imperatively required to maintain the threatened equilibrium in the Meditterranean. But that after all is a mere detail; the great fact is that India has been suffering all unconsciously from a first, second, and third class grievance—an appalling deficiency in railways. "This immense country, teeming with population, possesses only 18,042 miles of railway, or one mile to every 15,907 persons; and fifteen thousand miles of these railways are so distributed that four-fifths of the area of the country possesses barely four thousand miles of railway, and hardly the fringe of the population has as yet been scarcely brought under their influence." The United States with a population of little more than one-fifth that of India has ten times the railway mileage; the capital per head of the population invested in American railways is £32 4s., while in India it is only 13s. Mr. Walton might have added that the railway mileage in the United States now in the hands of the receivers equals mile for mile the whole of the railways of India and Burma put together. It took India forty years to build thirteen thousand miles of railway, while the United States built that number and eighty miles to spare in the single year 1887. The world at large has invested six thousand millions sterling of its savings in railways, while India has only two hundred millions sterling of borrowed money so invested. The Dominion of Canada with a population one-sixteenth that of India comes within a fourth of the railway mileage of India and Burma.

It must be admitted that when compared with other countries which are governed on the recognised principles of modern civilization, India shows very badly when judged by the relative length of her railway system. India can better afford comparison with self-governed Oriental States in the matter of railway extension. She need not fear comparison with China which has just decided to discontinue the solitary line which she had in hand. The Peking Government some time since resolved to build a railway from the neighbourhood of Tientsin to the Manchurian frontier so as to be in a position to cry quits in that region, at all events, when the Russians have carried the Siberian Railway to the Amoor. But the line, the construction of which was once suspended because it threatened to disturb the repose of a dragon sleeping underground on the route laid down by the engineers, has now been abandoned, apparently for good and all, so that the dragon may sleep in peace. India has little to fear by comparison, on that side, or with Persia, or with the Ottoman Empire. But, undoubtedly, when judged by the European or the American standard India is very sadly behind the times in her railway accommodation. Nine years ago, Sir A. Rendell, giving evidence before a Parliamentary Committee, stated that India will require 50,000 to 60,000 miles of railway at least before the country is adequately supplied with means of intercommunication. One result of such a magnificent expansion of the railway system would be an enormous saving in the cost of the carriage of produce and other merchandise, and of travelling. Mr. Walton reminded his audience that Sir Charles Bernard and General Strachey have estimated the saving effected by the existing lines at £40,000,000 per annum. The estimate will not be regarded as exaggerated by anyone who has read the figures given in the Memorandum on the progress of the Madras Presidency in the last forty years, showing the cost of carrying grain or other produce to the ports before railways were built. The authorities just mentioned were quite agreed that the sum expended by Government on railway account in the last thirty years—including the expenditure on strategic and famine lines—is saved to the people of India every year. It is also a fact that railways in India taken all round pay a higher percentage on the capital invested than the railways of other countries. In 1891 the average earnings of the Indian railways was 5·76 per cent., and last year the average was 5·43 per cent. for all the lines standard and metre gauge. This was one per cent. more than the average earnings of railways in the United Kingdom, and two per cent. more than in the United States. Mr. Walton went into calculations to show that if the £200,000,000 of capital paying five and a-half per cent. dividend were raised with a Government guarantee of 3½ per cent., the result would be a surplus of one and three-quarters per cent. If the money were raised and expended now when the rupee, is or ought to be, at 1s. 4d. the surplus profit would amount to £2,333,333 per annum. The famine lines which occasion a loss to Government on the cost of working are estimated to save the Treasury eight millions a year, the average amount the administration would otherwise have to expend on famine relief.

Mr. Walton has travelled all over India and Burma and obtained from engineering and other authorities on the spot details of ten thousand miles of new railways urgently required. He argues that the conditions are now exceptionally favourable for economical construction of railways in India, railway material, and the cost of transport being cheaper than they have ever been before in the history of the world. The average cost of the existing lines is £13,000 per mile, but metre gauge lines are now laid down at £3,000 to £5,000 per mile. In one respect the bulk of the population of India has a great advantage over the bulk of the Queen's subjects at home—their railway fares are three-fourths less. In this country the railways charge rather less than a farthing a mile for third-class fares; in England the "Parliamentary Trains" charge one penny per mile. Last year one hundred and twenty-seven millions of natives of India availed themselves of this great boon for which Congress and Conference have no word of thanks. Until the proposal for postalising railway fares and charging every passenger twopence halfpenny for going any distance on any line, has been adopted, no cheaper system of locomotion for the masses is likely to be introduced anywhere. The predictions that the natives would never take to railways through fear of losing caste by the promiscuous mixing in the carriages have been falsified by the event. The danger of losing caste by travelling on a railway is no greater than the danger of losing it by walking along a crowded street. There can be little doubt that if the existing railways were to be largely multiplied, a vast expansion of both the goods and passenger traffic would soon follow. Whether the Government at Home will consent to give a guarantee for the requisite guarantee is more doubtful. But since all the Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain are so well satisfied that the extension of railways in India and Burma is the one thing needful for the revival of trade and the inauguration of a new era of manufacturing and commercial prosperity, why do they not put their own shoulders to the wheel—or rather put their own hands in their pockets—and at once raise the few millions required to build the ten thousand miles of railway which are most urgently necessary? It is the case of the waggoner crying to Hercules over again?

THE completion of the principal works of the Manchester Ship Canal and the filling of the cutting with water brings the initial and final stages of the undertaking within the space of ten years. A fortnight hence, we are told by Reuter, the whole of the water required will have been admitted, and the first steamer from Liverpool for Manchester will leave a week later. It was in 1883 that the scheme was laid before Parliament, and since then it has passed through such a multiplicity of vicissitudes that all hope of success was time and again abandoned. Four years elapsed after the introduction of the Bill before a commencement was made with the works, for the Parliamentary Committee had thrown out the Bill, and every detail and every formality had to be faced *de novo*, and at immense cost entailed by the proceedings in Committee. On November 11, 1887, however, the works were commenced at Eastham on the southern side of the Mersey. Beyond a few accidents everything went on well until two years ago when the Manchester Corporation hearing that the estimates for the construction of the canal were likely to be exceeded by over three-quarters of a million, became impatient, and the result of negociations which ensued on the initiative of the Corporation members of the canal directorate, the board of directors conceded the general control of the remaining works to the Corporation. As much as possible was done by contract, but the additional capital proved insufficient, and eighteen months ago it was found necessary to raise more. The Corporation recommended the second issue of debentures amounting to a million and a half sterling. This was done and yet five millions more. Sir J. Harwood, at the meeting of the Shareholders' Association following the Municipal grant, announced that the canal would be finished by the end of this year. But the opening had been prophesied so frequently that little credence was given to his assurance. He regretted that the canal had been planned on so vast a scale, as had it not been more circumscribed in scope ships would ere that have been sailing up to Manchester. The Municipal Corporations of Salford, Oldham, and Warrington each made advances, and on the first of last year the Liverpool end of the canal was opened. Since then over ten thousand vessels, including dredgers, passed along it. Just a year ago Mr. Marshall Stevens, traffic manager of the canal, stated that assuming the Company received an income of three-quarters of a million in two years they would not only be able to pay expenses but also interest on a capital of fifteen millions. There is every prospect of great eventual prosperity, and the completion of this great undertaking will doubtless be signalised by extensive jubilations throughout South Lancashire and North Cheshire. The dire calamities, which those interested in the trade of Liverpool foresaw seem no longer to threaten. What at present vexes the souls of Manchester and Salford people is that large quantities of untreated sewage are allowed to pass into the docks, and no satisfactory way of disposing it either by river or canal has yet been decided upon. But doubtless this will be provided for within a short space of time.

To the journal of the Anthropological Society, Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, of Chapra, Behar, contributes a paper, which is supplementary to that published by him in the same periodical some time ago on "Folk-beliefs about the Tiger." Among various Indian races there is a strong dislike to speak of things by their proper names. The thief is "the unwelcome visitor," the snake, "the thing which creeps" among the Bengali women, while the Canarese in a similar way speak of the tiger as a dog or a jackal; for should they refer to it as what it really is some untoward incident would befal them. Mr. Mitra in his paper tells us that the people labour under the impression that should they call the animal by its proper name, some one of them is sure to be carried away by it. Men of the Canarese jungles will also refer to the cholera as "sickness"—their euphemism in this particular being attributable partly to superstitious fear and partly to assumed contempt. According to another superstition prevalent in various parts of the country each tiger is allowed by God one rupee per diem for his rations, and should he kill a bullock worth five rupees to-day he will not kill another for five days, and so the intervals between each kill will extend according to the value of the prey. When a tiger enjoys a long immunity from misadventure, it is believed he has the special protection of a deity, who in return uses the animal as a steed when desiring to travel through the jungle. This is sufficiently romantic, but a more fearsome superstition is that when a man has been killed by a tiger, his widow is haunted by a devil, which has to be exorcised by the performance of religious rites. In some parts of Southern India superstitious practices not infrequently spoil a sportsman's trophy, for the jungle-men believe that unless his whiskers are singed off, the spirit of the tiger will haunt the person who slew him, or that the slayer himself will be metamorphosed into a tiger in the next world. Some of the settlers around Chota Nagpore and Singbhum believe that their aboriginal neighbours, the Moondahs, can at will change themselves into tigers, and other ferocious beasts in order that they may prey on their enemies. In Gaya, we are told, popular inclination has consented to the enthronement of a god in the form of a brass tiger, at the feet of which all tigers from the jungle pray that they may be allowed to live upon human beings during the year. Those whose prayers are answered can alone kill a human being during the twelve months. Mr. Mitra has collected much interesting folklore for his latest article in the Anthropological Society's Journal.

THE sea-borne trade of Karachi last year, according to the annual statements of the Trade and Navigation of the Province of Sind, underwent a serious decline. The falling off was equal to over twenty-seven and-a-half per cent., a sum of more than four and-a-half crores, of which three-and-a-quarter crores disappeared from foreign and three-quarters of a crore from coasting trade. There was a falling off in imports from foreign countries equal to thirteen per cent. and in exports to foreign countries of forty-three per cent. On all hands the decline is noticeable. In the navigation in the Suez Canal there was a falling off of fifty-three steamers in the year, for the condition of both import and export trade during the year was most unsatisfactory.

Two out of three men charged with the attempt to wreck last Sunday week's mail-train, at Jubbulpore, were tried by Mr. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner, Nursingpore, and after a patient hearing for four days, were found guilty, and each sentenced on Saturday to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. They intend appealing. The facts of the case are these:—Three sleepers were placed on the rails, one was made secure. Driver Reinboth, on seeing an obstacle on the line put on the brake, but was too late. Nevertheless by slackening speed a calamity was averted. The train was crowded with European native passengers. The height of the embankment, and at the place the barrier was laid, is about seven feet.

THE Central Provinces season reports of the last week are summarised in the following general remarks:—Weather seasonable. Sowings of winter crops in full swing. Harvesting of autumn crops progressing. In Nimar the til (sesamum) crops are reported to have been injured by insects. Elsewhere prospects continue favourable. Fodder fairly plentiful. Prices steady.

IT is not often that a judge is condemned in costs in the very court over which he presides. This novel experience has come to the Juge de Paix, or County Court Judge, of Commentary, near Montlucon. The Judge M. Bouchard had a dispute with his baker about an account, and the baker took out a summons against him. When the case came on for hearing, M. Bouchard stepped off the Bench, and begged his substitute to decide it. The substitute did so, and the result was that the Judge was ordered to pay the amount in dispute, together with the costs of the proceedings.

WILLIAM CLARK, a man now in custody at Chelmsford on a charge of horse-stealing, has so deep-rooted an objection to having his portrait taken by the prison authorities of that town that every time the photographic lens has been levelled at him he is reported to have wriggled and struggled and "winked the other eye" in a way which has rendered the operation impracticable. As the police are very anxious to circulate a portrait of "William Clark," in the hope of obtaining some clue to his real name, identity, and past career, they have resorted to a ruse for attaining their object which is said to have proved perfectly successful. Taking advantage of the fact that the prisoner had to appear before the magistrates, the photographer arranged his camera behind a desk, which was cut for his convenience, and the lens was made to peep unnoticed upon the spot where the prisoner was to stand when charged. Clark accordingly stood unconsciously in front of the camera; the photographer hid himself behind a copy of "The Essex County Chronicle," and an excellent likeness of the man was procured.

CANON MACCOLL quotes, in "The Spectator," a remarkable case related to him by a physician who had been a pupil of Sir Charles Bell, the eminent author of "The Bridgewater Treatise on the Hand." Sir Charles used to tell the following story to his class: A surgeon who went over the field of Waterloo after the battle found a man lying with his scalp cut off by a sabre-stroke. He picked up the scalp, and finding the man breathing, though unconscious, he ordered him to be placed among the wounded, clapping at the same time the severed scalp on his head, in order that it might be buried with him, for he did not expect that the poor man would recover. The following day, however, he found the man conscious, and his scalp adhering to his head, but with the ends reversed; for the surgeon, thinking the man was dying, took no pains to fix the scalp properly. The man recovered, but had to wear his scalp the wrong end forward.

IF ever a man, says the "Strand Magazine" interviewer, was beset with office and situation hunters, and inundated with begging letters—to say nothing of requests, both strange and amusing—it is the Lord Mayor of London. The great army of the unemployed of every grade, from a bank manager down to a messenger, from a director to a caretaker, each and every one thinks his lordship can find him a situation, and put him in it. What will be thought of the notion of turning the Mansion House into a Matrimonial Agency, with the Lord Mayor as managing director? One young settler out in Canada, tired of a single life, bethought him lately of the Lord Mayor of London as a suitable person to find him a wife. The agency was declined. On another occasion a Continental tradesman had conceived the idea of turning the Mansion House into a market, with "his lordship as chief-salesman," for he sent over a large case of goods with a request that they might be sold on his behalf. Another sample of Mansion House corespondence exhibited to the Lord Mayor's interviewer, was a letter from a boy who had gone out from a Reformatory to Montreal. He wanted to find his three brothers in England, and fortunately the Lord Mayor, with the aid of other civic officials, was enabled to accomplish his object.

WITH the beginning of term, the "Granta" reappears at Cambridge, full of life and fun. We learn from its more serious columns that a large number of Newnhamites were up in the Long, and seemed to possess even more than their usual energy. They got up an Eleven, and went over to Girton to play their first match. Newnham won by several wickets. A more important event in feminine athletics is the inauguration of the Newnham College Rowing Society for the promotion of safety and skilled oarsmanship on the river. "Hitherto, in term time, any student might incur risk of drowning, provided only she was accompanied by a College chaperon; in the Long, unchaperoned drowning was permissible. Now it is the chaperons that may be dispensed with, while drowning is stricly prohibited at all times. The rules of the Society for prevention of drowning are exceedingly complex, being drawn up by a committee."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY PROSPECTS.

THE BUSINESS OF THE PRESENT SITTINGS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to Mr. Redmond and others, said that the rest of the Session would be devoted to the Parish Councils and Employers' Liability Bills, and possibly to some non-contentious Bills, and that he would not be able to consider the grievances of the Evicted Tenants.

MATABELE AFFAIRS AND IMPERIAL INTERESTS.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in reply to a question, said that the Chartered South Africa Company had been notified that no local action would be permitted to prejudice the future arrangements in regard to the Matabele.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL FILLING AT LAST.

The filling with water of the Manchester Ship Canal begins to-day, and will take a fortnight to complete.

The first steamer from Liverpool to Manchester will leave on the 1st December.

SAD ACCIDENT AT RIO.

Advices from Rio Janeiro state that Lieutenant Moubray and Tupper, of H. M. S. Sirius, besides two blue-jackets have been killed and five wounded by the explosion of a powder magazine, while they were ashore there digging for sand.

OBITUARY.

Sir Andrew Clark, the celebrated physician, died this morning.

MEDICAL OFFICER TO H. E. THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 7.

Dr. Coates will accompany H. E. the Viceroy as Medical Officer to Burma.

COLONEL PATCH.

Colonel Patch, Commissary-General, is now in the Khagan Valley; he will probably visit Peshawar in connection with the recent fire.

THE DAIRY FARM COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions of the Committee, who recently sat on the dairy farm question, will not be published till the Government reaches Calcutta.

LORD WENLOCK'S RETURN TO MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

Lord and Lady Wenlock and suite arrived at Madras to-day, from Hyderabad. Owing to breaches on the line the train was over five hours late. H. E. the Governor, therefore, telegraphed cancelling the order of a public reception.

THE CYCLONE IN MADRAS.

Madras was let off comparatively lightly by the yesterday's cyclone. Beyond several lighters sunk in the harbour, trees blown down on the roads, and same native huts destroyed no serious damage was reported. On the Madras Railway the permanent way was washed away and in two or three places bridges were rendered unsafe.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 6.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 6.

The City Line steamer City of Khios left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The s. s. Clan Maclean, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

The s. s. Clan Matheson left for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on the evening of 4th inst.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.

The s. s. Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, Nov. 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, from Kobe, left for Bombay, this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollers 3 7/8

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols 98

3 per cent. Rentes 98¾

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 107¾

4 per cent. Rupee Paper .... 65 11/16.

Bar Silver 32 3/8

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

10 p.m. ... ... 76·7

TUESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 7.

6 a.m. ... ... 71·9
10 a.m. ... ... 81·3
2 p.m. ... ... 87·1
4 p.m. ... ... 82·4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentine perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended.

Communication with Equador interrupted.

Route Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 7th November, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	6	1	9 p.m.	16	4
Teheran	7	2	14 p.m.	...	16
Suez	7	3	0 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 7th November, 1893.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	38	...	6
" Kurrachee	...	12	...	1
" Madras	1	1	...	1

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Patiala State will send two regiments of Imperial Service Infantry to the Umballa camp-of-exercise. Jhind, Nabha and Kapurthala will also send one regiment each. The Bahawalpur Infantry go into cantonments at Multan for a month or so from about the 15th January next, and the Sirmur Sappers will attend the sieze operations at Pur, as they did last cold season.

THE Current issue of the *N.-W. P Gazette* contains a notification to the effect that Mr. W. J. D. Burkitt, C.S., is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Allahabad District. Subsequently a telegram was received from the Secretary of State intimating that Mr. Burkitt would continue to officiate as an extra Judge of the High Court till further orders.

THE following officers of the Indian Medical Service, having, on the 30th October, reported their arrival from England on first appointment to the Bengal Presidency, are directed, under instructions from Army Head-quarters, to proceed to the stations noted opposite their names, and report themselves to the Principal Medical Officers of the districts for duty:—Surgeon-Lieutenant L. Rogers to Rawal Pindee, and Surgeon-Lieutenant C. C. S Barry to Umballa.

THE accounts relating to the trade by land of British India for the four months April to July 1893 show the total value of imports to have been Rs. 1,19,08,076, and of exports Rs. 2,47,01,185 against Rs. 97,34,008 and Rs. 2,33,34,094, respectively, in the corresponding period of the previous year. Of the imports, Bengal took the largest share, amounting in value to Rs. 39,78,178, Burmah coming next with Rs. 28,09,258; while under exports the Punjab ranks first, having exported merchandise to the value of Rs. 77,04,639, against exports to the value of Rs. 63,23,052 from Bengal and Rs. 49,15,665 from Burmah.

AN ingenious and public-spirited citizen of Calcutta, who had been summoned to the Coroner's jury applied for his carriage-hire. He was told he could not have it, and although, writes a correspondent, "I hope I shall always escape service on that or any other jury, I think the Coroner was right. Compulsary jury service, that horror of Europeans and joy of Bengalis, means a voluntary and cheerful surrender to the public of time, convenience, and money—the money being whatever little direct or indirect expenditure is involved in making the other sacrifices. A juror does not come into Court like a witness, to serve the interests of a person or a party: he comes to uphold the integrity of his country's justice; and he must pay his own expenses. He is not selected for the duty, but falls into it by fair chance or fortuitous star."

ALL accounts agree in describing the Children's Pageant at Darjiling as one of the most picturesque effects produced in recent years when Society at different stations has been competing for distinction in that sort of display. Boys and girls were selected and dressed up for distinguised positions with much skill, while the more difficult task of finding good-looking ponies to be their steeds, chargers, and palfreys, was also overcome.

PUBLIC interest in the Durand Mission, writes a contemporary, has waned since there was nothing left to describe about the sights of Kabul and the Amir's Palace. We shall now wait for accounts of the public entertainment to be given to our Envoy, which is sure to be unique in its style of magnificence, and of the departure of the Mission for home, which will be a mingling of tears and sunshine after his Highness's inimitable genius. About the business done we may ask no questions.

APROPOS of the departure of the Chief Justice of Madras to Bombay, writes the *Madras Times*, an old question has been raised again. Is the High Court *functus officio* during the absence of the Chief Justice from the sphere of its jurisdiction? Some eight years ago this question was raised; it is raised again now, because no satisfactory answer has yet been given, and because similar circumstances to those under which it cropped up have occurred again. It is, we believe, enacted that the Chief Justice must be within the jurisdiction of the Court when that Court is sitting. Then, is the High Court a High Court when its Chief Justice is out of its jurisdiction? In the previous instance referred to Mr. P. D. Shaw raised this point before Kernan and Muthusami Iyer, JJ., with the result that the former was very soon appointed to act as Chief Justice. It is significant that he declined to be responsible for things that had been done in the interval between the departure of Sir Charles Turner the Chief Justice, and his own appointment. Perhaps the present High Court authorities will see to this matter, and if any revision of existing enactments is necessary, get it made. If the Court is really *functus officio* while its Chief is in Bombay, some change should be made; for no one would be so hard-hearted as to suggest that the Chief should not be allowed an occasional holiday outside the Madras Presidency; and such holidays would probably afford him little pleasure if each had to be preceded by the appointment of an acting or officiating Chief Justice.

THE announcement that Sir Edward Watkin has purchased the whole of Snowdon has not caused much surprise. Some people would not be greatly astonished if he opened negotiations with Neptune for the purchase of the Atlantic. But as Sir Edward has got Snowdon, it is now a question what he will do with it. Two classes in particular are likely to be interested in his plans respecting the property. Speculators will be anxious to know whether they are to be afforded facilities for opening tea gardens, or for building operations; and the public who have hitherto had free access to the mountain will be more apprehensive than ever lest the privilege should in future be made contingent upon unwelcome conditions. It is taken for granted that Sir Edward intends to turn his latest acquisition to pecuniary account.

A GREEK engineer, who received his professional education in America, has just elaborated the great project of lighting by means of the electric light the whole of the town of Constantinople, all the Bosphorus, from Cavak as far as the historical village of San Stefano, upon the Sea of Marmora, by means of three very powerful machines to be erected upon the three points of the Bosphorus where the current has an extraordinary force, that is to say, at Arnaout-Keui, Candilly, and at Serai-Bournou, at the entry of the coast port of the Sea of Marmora. The project has appeared to be so practical and realisable that a company of capitalists has been formed, the necessary funds subscribed, and a demand of a concession has been addressed to the Turkish Government. The latter on the other hand, has taken the project into serious consideration, and, without losing time, has nominated a Commission ad hoc to examine the details and draw up an official detailed report.

WHAT is a leading lady in the technical language of the stage? and what are the parts which, if she is of a mind to stand upon her dignity, she has a right to refuse to play? These are the knotty questions which have engagad the serious attention of the Judge of the Liverpool County Court. Miss Mabel Shelton, professionally known as Kate Veriton, was engaged by the manager of the Adelphi Theatre, Liverpool, at the modest salary of forty-five shillings a week, and it was expressly stipulated that she was to play any part that the stage-manager required. On the other hand, the contract defined Miss Shelton's status as that of "leading lady;" and one day, when she found herself cast for the character of Kate Fosbroke, in a new piece called "The Crystal Queen," she returned the manuscript to the prompter with the message, "Tell Mr. Clarance, if he can find a leading part in the piece I will play it, but not a mere 'utility' part like this." This was the step for which the lady was dismissed without notice, and left to take her legal remedy. For the defence it was alleged that Kate Fosbroke being the heroine of the play, Miss Shelton ought to have been content; but Miss Shelton replied that the heroine is not necessarily a leading part, and that in this case she had little or nothing to say or do, while she was entirely overshadowed by another personage called Juanna Capelli. Ultimately the judge took Miss Shelton's view, and gave her a verdict for the full amount claimed.

IN the Memoirs of the late Duke of Somerset, just issued by Messrs. Bentley, there are some good stories of various living and deceased personages of note. The following extract from one of the Duke's letters may be added to collections of "Bismarckiana":—Did you read Busch's "Bismarck?" It is not unamusing, although surprising that Bismarck allowed him to publish such nonsense. He used Busch to prepare articles for the newspapers and to record his sayings. One day Busch sent to the papers something the Crown Prince had said, upon which Bismarck sent for Busch and expostulated:—"I told you to publish what I say, not what that fool the Crown Prince said!" "Well," answered Busch, "may I publish this saying of yours?"

THE Tower Bridge is now very rapidly drawing towards completion. Both the great towers are receiving their topmost courses of masonry, and before Christmas it is expected that they will be quite finished, and the scaffolding cleared away. Internally they are also fast getting into order. The iron spiral staircases are in position, and with the exception of a few yards on the southern side, they are now available for use in getting up and down between the two levels. The lifts are also fast approaching completion. The northern approach is practically finished, the roadway made, much of the footways paved, and the lamps set up. On the other side of the river things are not quite so far advanced, though it will not take long to get in order here. The portion remaining incomplete at the close of the year will probably be the lifting bascules, the final stages of which are just now being taken in hand. The great cogs by which they will be raised and lowered have had to be adjusted tooth by tooth in actual position, and this, on the northern side, has been so far done that last week the hydraulic engines were got to work and the machinery set in motion, the incomplete bascule being freely lifted and dropped.

GRAY, the poet, was offered the post of Poet Laureate on the death of Colley Cibber in 1757, but refused it for the contemptuous reasons set forth in a letter to his friend Mason. The passage which is quoted in the article on Contemporary Poets, in the new number of "The Edinburgh," is as follows:—"If any great man would say to me 'I will make you rat-catcher to his Majesty, with a salary of 200*l*. a year and two butts of the best Malaga; and though it has been usual to catch a mouse or two, for form's sake, in public once a year, yet, to you, sir, we shall not stand upon these things,' I cannot say I should jump at it. . . but I do not pretend to blame anyone else that has not the same sensations. For my part, I would rather be a trumpet-major or a pin-maker to the Palace." "The office itself," he continues, "has always humbled the professor hitherto (even in an age when Kings were somebody) if he were a poor writer, by making him more conspicuous, or, if he were a good one, by setting him at war with the little fry of his own profession; for there are poets little enough to envy even a poet-laureate." The post was subsequently accepted by William Whitehead, a now entirely forgotten versifier, whom Macaulay calls "the most accomplished tuft-hunter of his time."

HEMIPLEGIA, or paralysis of one side, was the complaint from which M. Gounod suffered for some time before his death. One of the distressing effects of this grave malady was to impair his eyesight in such a way that when he spoke to any one he could only see one half of his companion's face. Nevertheless, he was able, almost to the last minute, to busy himself among his roses and geraniums, for gardening was always his pet hobby. At St. Cloud, where his residence was situated, he lived in such retirement that a gentleman who visited him a few days ago to convey a message from his old friend, M. Jules Simon, had difficulty in finding him. The proprietor of a cafe in the town, on being asked where M. Gounod lived, inquired "What is he?" Mentally, the great composer was a perfect wreck towards the last. Pious ejaculations and odd disconnected sentences, mostly moral precepts, would issue from his lips. Here are a few of his utterances:—"God loves those he admits to suffering;" "Children are the roses of the garden of life;" "To devote one's self to an art is to give one's flesh to strangers, who do not see the sacrifice and despise one's way of sacrificing one's self;" "Artists are men to whom God has given a higher visual power—they perceive more of the infinite than others."

Do we really at length know the great secret of the Man with the Iron Mask? If M. Bazeries is to be trusted, there is very little doubt that we do, and the mysterious prisoner of Pignerol and the Bastille was neither a brother of Louis XIV. nor Count Metthioli, nor the husband of the Grande Mademoiselle, nor Surintendant Fouquet, nor any other of the numerous persons on whose behalf a claim has been set up by the ingenious. M. Bazeries has been engaged for some time in an attempt to discover the key of the cipher used by Louis XIV. for his most secret State Letters, and at length he has succeeded. There exist a number of documents in the Grande Monarque's handwriting in the cipher, but hitherto no one has been able to make them out. Among them, M. Bazeries professes to have discovered a truly remarkable document. It is contained among the papers of Marshal Catinal, carefully preserved by his decendants. It sets forth the fact that the King was highly displeased at the conduct of M. de Bulonde, who, against his orders, had raised the siege of Conti, and it ends by ordering him to be imprisoned at Pignerol, where he was to be shut up at night, and only allowed to take outdoor exercise "in a mask." Supposing the authenticity of the document can be proved, it seems certain that this M. de Bulonde and the Man in the Iron Mask (which, by the way, was a velvet mask) are one and the same.

M. LAPAIX-VASSEUR publishes a conversation he has had with Emile Zola, a propos of the manner in which that author treated MacMahon in his "Debacle." "I only judged MacMahon," said Zola, "by documentary evidence. Besides, he only occupies a secondary, but efficacious role. People wrongly accuse me of rigorousness, because, first of all, I must say that he was a very honest man, of a perfect probity and great courage. He belonged to the school of the old warriors, those who bravely precipitated themselves on the enemy without reflection. At Magenta, he decided the battle by taking an initiative which he described as follows:—'I had been told to go to the right, and I went to the left—and conquered.' At Sedan he wanted to do the same thing, but failed. At Reichshofen he displayed heroic obstinacy. As to the battle of Sedan, it is very doubtful. I do not know whether MacMahon will leave any memoirs, which, if they exist, would be most curious; but I must affirm that all the military reports are accusations against him. But that does not prevent me from defending him. During that fateful day, the command was thrice changed; all the other Generals were dead. Any way the battle was lost; the gods were against them. Perhaps MacMahon has been the victim of discipline, for during the combat he had an interview with the Emperor without witnesses—an interview that lasted more than an hour,—and as it was silent, no one knows what was said."

SIR CHARLES FRASER, by his letter in the *Times* has brought clearly before the public the great want from which our cavalry suffers. This had been demonstrated very often in military journals, but does not seem to have been realised by the country. It is probable, however, that this letter, written by an officer of such large experience and so widely known, will cause more serious attention to be given to the matter. There can be no doubt that the cavalry authorities in this country are hampered by numerous restrictions which prevent the practice of cavalry manœuvres on a sufficiently large scale or with that frequency which alone can produce perfection. It is admitted on all hands that, taken invividually or regimentally, our mounted men are second to none in drill or in those qualities which go to the making of efficient soldiers; but, as Sir Charles Fraser points out, however well-drilled and commanded a regiment may be, and however thoroughly trained in all mounted and dismounted duties in the field, "on falling into a brigade, and still more into a division of cavalry, it finds entirely new experiences and difficulties that perservering practice alone can overcome." These new difficulties are such as will entail "utter confusion and defeat" unless they have been met and overcome before we encounter the trained cavalry of an enemy. Why then should we have no opportunity of preparing for such a contingency?

THE DEWALEE FESTIVAL.

ADMITTEDLY the most interesting of native festivals the Dewalee, which commenced on Monday, was in its full radiance last night. Yesterday was the grand illumination night in connection with the festival; the "Dewalee Day," as it is strictly called. According to the mysterious calculations of native astrologers, the festival yesterday was invested with a three-fold aspect. It was the "Kallee Chowdas" day up to a certain hour; then the Dewalee Day, which will continue up to mid-day to-day; and it was also the "Vaheepoojah" day. To-day and to-morrow are also principal days of the festival. To-morrow is the New Year's Day, when the Hindus open new account books after having besprinkled them with a solution of red powder, and having invoked the good graces of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth, upon their commercial undertakings in the ensuing year. The festival, as is well-known, brings in its train the cleansing, re-painting, and other processes of purification, to which native residents are subjected once a year. Dewalee, the feast of lamps (from *dipa*, a lamp, and *avali*, a row) occurs on the new moon of Kartik, and is celebrated, we are told, in honour of the goddess Kali or Bhowani, who was formerly propitiated with human sacrifices, and of Vishnu's victory over the demon Naraka. The festival appears, however, to be more appropriately consecrated to Lakshmi, the goddess of riches, and is generally celebrated for a period of five days, during which Hindu dwelling-houses are cleaned, white-washed, re-painted, and illuminated. A quadrangular floor, called "rangoolee," is made in front of the houses, and emblazoned with many-coloured powders. All the treasury in the house is collected, and worshipped in the name of Lakshmi; a light is made and dedicated to Yama, the god of the infernal regions; and fire-works, crackers, spouters, &c., are let off. The Dewalee illuminations of Bombay have since the "share mania times" enjoyed the reputation of being superior to those of any other Indian city; but for the last few years, their extent and brilliancy have been from one cause or another on the decline, especially in the Fort. They are nevertheless sufficiently attractive to lure visitors to Bombay from outstations. To keep a dark recess in the house during the celebration of the festival is considered a sign of courting ill-luck; and shops, residences, and places of business are rendered gay-looking and bright as much from considerations of self-interest with a view to court the good graces of Lakshmi as from a desire to please one's neighbour and fellow-citizens. It is gratifying to notice that the unhappy occurrences of three months ago left no trace of ill-feeling or bitterness perceptible as regarded the Dewalee illuminations; and that Hindu and Mahomedan neighbours vied with each other in the interchange of social amenities and in illuminating their places of business. The display of lights in the native quarters of the Fort, extending from Parsee Bazar, Borah Bazar, and Bazar Gate Streets to the Municipal Gardens at Boree Bunder was effective. Outside the Fort the Cloth Markets and Marwaree Bazar as well as the Chowksi Bazar were brilliantly illuminated, and attracted many thousands of sight-seers. The police arrangements for the regulation of wheeled traffic in the principal streets were judiciously planned and admirably carried out.

THE BURGLARS AND LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S BUTLER.

THE burglars who the other night made an attempt on Lord Charles Beresford's residence, Park House, Ham Common, are probably congratulating themselves that they got away with all their limbs. Lord Charles himself was not at home, as has been erroneously stated. He and Lady Beresford are at Chatham. No doubt the hero of the *Condor* is bewailing the ill-luck that kept him out of an exciting little bit of sport. But if the gentlemen burglars had calculated that in Lord Charles's absence they had only to board his house to silence the crew they made a mistake. They reckoned without Richards. Richards is his Lordship's butler; but he is no common or shore butler. He is a British tar, and on the Undaunted was his commander's valet. At Park House everything is kept ship-shape. Richards is not only butler; he is boatswain, officer of the watch look-out man, and gunnery master as well. When Lord Charles left home he gave Richards full instructions how to act in the event of burglars. First, he was to take the bull-dog revolver, loaded in five chambers with Eley's 450 ball cartridge; then he was to challenge the possible intruder to surrender, and in the third place he was to fire. "Aye, aye, sir," said the grim butler, grasping the bull-dog. He has kept himself in steady practice ever since, and through the middle of a chimney cowl on one of the outbuildings there is a little hole that speaks to the steadiness of his hand on the very morning of the burglary. He first took a practice shot through the open window of the butler's pantry and armoury: at about eight o'clock, when one of the maids came rushing down stairs with the information that there was some one inside a spare bedroom holding the door, Richards was all ready. Seizing the bull-dog, from the pantry arsenal, he rushed up the main rigging threelsteps at a time, threw himself at the door, which the burglars had wedged on the inside, smashed through it, and was just in time to see in the darkness the figure of a man disappearing through the window. At the same time he heard another man ascending the further stairs. Up rushed Richards after him. The burglar had made his way through a trap-door on to the roof. Richards went after him, and in his eagerness to follow nearly went over they the side of the house. Fortunately he was able to hold on by a ventilation pipe and have a look round. Suddenly Lord Charles's daughter, Miss Kathleen, a young lady of fouteen or so, who had joined in the exitement, called out from the window of another wing of the house, where she had stationed herself as look out man "There he is, Richards! There he is!" And in the darkness and rain Richards was able to get just a glimse of the burglar's arm disappearing over the ridge of the roof of another outbuilding.

"Did you challange? the *Pall Mall Budget* representative asked afterwards.—"Well, I don't know if it was just the challenge." said Richards, pondering the regulations; "I just called out, 'Take that!' and let pop."

Then there was a crash and a havy fall. The burglars had gone overboard through the glass of the verandah in front of the house. Downstairs Richards rushed. The front door was fastened on the outside with string it was sbsequently found. Richards got out by another door, and rushed, revolver in hand, out on to lawn.

THE BURGLARS' TRIPPING-LINES.

Head over heels he went over the tripping-lines which the burglars had set between the posts of the vernandah. He emptied his remaining bullets into the shrubs around the lawn. But the burglars had disappeared. The next morning when daylight came there was blood on the verandah, where the burglar came through the the glass. A ladder was found which had been stolen from Kingston, and no doubt brought across the fields. A piece of a broken knife was discovered inside the spare room window, through which the burgalrs entered. That was all. They got no booty, and were no doubt well satisfied to escape with their lives. Richards's only fear is that Lord Charles will reproach him for his bad revolver practice. But as he says, he did not get anything like a mark, and with this same bull-dog he can knock the ash off a cigar at thirty paces. So, if any other enterprising burglars would like to have a try at Park House, Ham Common, they had better look out for a very dark night, when not only Lord Charles Beresford is away, but gunner-butler-bos'un Richards is also out of the road. Detective Pinson, of the Criminal Investigation Department, is on the trial.

IN an interview with the editor of the German weekly *Zukunft*, M. Witte, the Russian Finance Minister, who is the father of the Russo-German tariff war, has expressed his opinion about the relations between the two Powers in a manner which, says a Berlin correspondent, is doubly interesting at the present moment, when the events at Toulon give rise to general discussion of the European situation. He said: "I know that one often talks in Germany of a Panslavist and a War Party. We have no parties at all. We wish to be Russians, that is all. We sincerely wish to have good relations with the German Empire. Only a madman, or an adventurer a la Napoleon, who really had nothing to lose, could to-day—when we all have so much to do at home, and when the consequences of any war would be incalculable—think of an aggressive policy. With us no serious man thinks of such a thing, and as long as we are so happy as to possess a sovereign who is averse from the bottom of his heart to all injustice, and who has an extremely high sense of his serious responsibility, Russia will always strive to maintain peace. You speak of France? Well, when a great nation—and that is what the French are, however one may think about many events—offcers us her friendship, must we not accept it gratefully? There is nothing aggressive in this. Does it not often happen in privrte life that one has two friends who are at enmity with each other? Why should not we have good relations with France and Germany at the same time? We do not wish for anything else."

STRANGE AFFAIR AT RANGOON.

THE unwisdom, not to say foolishness, of the British Government, in enlisting foreigners into the army without the least discrimination, or any attempt being made to inquire into the antecedents of those remarkable candidates for the ranks, is amply illustrated by events which have taken place. A few years ago, one of these men—a well-educated, gentlemanly fellow—was translated to Simla, as a sergeant on the Unattached List, to take charge of the Records of the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster General's Department He worked splendidly, and won the praise of all the officers on the Staff of his Branch. In the course of a year or two he secured furlough for one month; and he has never been seen again by the British authorities. Strange to say, after his furlough expired and his absence became desertion, it was found that all the records, maps, and plans of the office (copies, of course, where duplicates wera kept) had disappeared along with the deserter.

But another case of an alarming nature, the *Rangoon Times* says, has just taken place, and the matter is causing no end of a flutter in military circles. In this case the man is a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Artillery, employed on the Intelligence Branch at Monkey Point, Rangoon. He is a Frenchman; but he passed for a German, and his career is interesting enough to publish.

Some thirty years ago there was joy in the illustrious house of De Boulanger of Marseilles over the birth of a son, who was destined to rush the British Government for the plans and specifications of the present fortifications of their most important seaports in the Indian Empire. Nothing, however, is known for a certainty about the early life of this scion of a noble house; and even the name De Boulanger, and the place of birth, may be only fictions entrusted to the keeping of a "chum" who had stood an extra pint—possibly a gallon—with all the show of unlimited confidence. When in his cups, he recounted many episodes in his past career, which could not be verified; but uncertain though they may be, they are interesting to record for future reference.

At the age of eighteen he began—according to his own account—military life as a junior officer in the French army, after passing his examinations with distinction. He was promoted a year or so afterwards to the Staff of the Governor at Pondicherry. While serving in the French colony he got involved in an affair in which a lady was mixed up, and trouble of some sort ensued, resulting in the gay De Boulanger—or whatever he was called—being transferred to the Foreign Legion serving in Algiers. Then he seems to have found military life in that not very delightful country too irksome to endure; and after a long trial he quitted it—but how, is a matter which he never properly explained.

It, however, is certain that he secured the post of corresponding clerk in a large commercial house in Bombay, and subsequently he enlisted—as a German—into the Royal Artillery at Colaba, Bombay, some six years ago as Gunner Wald. He went through his recruit's drill, and passed all his examinations with much credit, after which Gunner Wald was detailed for service in a battery at Aden, where he was promoted, and went about a good deal, having plenty of ready money, until he obtained a transfer to Kurrachee. He then got on the Staff, and eventually became chief clerk to Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. D. Plunkett, R.A. The colonel was so pleased with the man's work that on his being transferred to Singapore he strongly recommended this useful non-commissioned officer for a post on the Intelligence Branch, which led to Corporal Wald being sent to Rangoon to work under Lieutenant-Colonel Auchinlek, R.A., and Captain Butcher, R.A. He was attached to the 8th Battery, Southern Division, Rangoon.

At the beginning of September, Wald secured twenty-one days' furlough with leave to proceed to Bombay; and he has not returned. He is now a deserter; and wonderful cypher messages have been telegraphed between Simla, Rangoon, and Bombay during the last few days.

The rumours in "camp" are many regarding the missing non-commissioned officer. But it has leaked out that the police in India have discovered that the man took a ticket to Paris; and, in all probability, he is there now, retrieving his fortune by means of maps, plans, and specifications of the defences of Bombay, Aden, Rangoon, and Kurrachee.

The man is a clever draftsman as well as a linguist. Besides English he speaks French, German and Italian fluently; and no one in the battery could talk in Hindustani and Burmese like him. His comrades are now able to recollect that Wald was constantly engaged in his private quarters writing and drawing; and he seemed to be working up everything connected with his post. But he always worked in a foreign language—French. There seems to be very little chance of capturing the missing non-commissioned officer, unless Madam N—, from Kurrachee, who is reported to have joined him, should become the instrument by which he will be eventually re-taken. The French have a proverb, which every one knows. It reads: *Cherchez la femme*, which may be applied on some future occasion to the hero of the present yarn.

PRECIOUS STONES.

IT is always exciting to hear of the great individua diamond or ruby—a creature that has, or well might have, a name of its own. But not so with the grea, individual pearls, one of which, worth £100,000, is we are told, in the treasury of the Shah, and another worth £45,000 and for three centuries famous, in a Russian jewel-case. These solitary pearls are anomalies. They miss the peculiar grace of tha pearl, which is not solitariness, but select association. Size is no great beauty in the pearl. But, besides, she has the charming and chief characteristic of rising in value with the preciousness and value of her companions. A large part of her charm is that she is matched, equally and numerously matched, so that every one of her beauties is repeated. Her uniqueness, is delicately hidden. Not in unlikeness is her price. She is, in the true sense of the word, a paragone and a test and rule of price. Her preciousness is multiplied by her company—for one of a necklace of sixty pearls is of less value than the sixtieth part that seems to be her price. So she depends upon her companions, but these are only the perfect. She exacts perfection and loses herself in high equality with the perfect. She has never been conspicuous, because she has never been set among common things. The ruby is unique, but the pearl is one of the elect. The pearl is a very good type, therefore, of the lady whose title, in spite of Wordsworth, implies society.

To give sixty as the number of pearls in a necklace means of course a choice of pearls that are of moderate size. Fifty-five or sixty pearls, with twin diamonds for the clasp, are of ideal size for the neck of the modern woman, who is not very broad. It was interesting, one day lately, to make comparison of pearls on the counters of that great treasury in the Haymarket, and to learn how a fine pearl, too, is one of the children of "slow time." Young pearls must be kept for years before they lose the yellowish tinge; and time goes also to the making of a really fine necklace. From year to year a more perfect match may be discovered, and the row is unstrung to make place for the rounder or whiter pearl, or the pearl of more lustrous skin. With all these beauties pearls are so delicately moderate that every charm can be exaggerated in the counterfeit—another peculiarity that sets pearls quite apart from the great precious stones. The diamond shines manifestly more radiant than anything that imitates it. But the Roman bead can easily be made glossier, more fault-lessly round, and more absolutely equal, than the pearl. The pearl is the more lovely for being free of blemish, but if she had not the possibility of blemish she were not the pearl. One thing the glass beads cannot give, and that is the feeling of pearls as they run between the fingers—strong, hard, heavy, smooth, and cool. And their clink as they touch each other is that of sea-shells, not of glass. Cleopatra destroyed a specimen pearl, a unique pearl, and must be pardoned. She could hardly have been forgiven had she sacrificed a necklace, or even so many as three pearls matching, enhancing one another, perfect and indistinguishable.

Pearls, moreover, recommend themselves to the few who appreciate a value that does not assert itself. Fine pearls are strung on a thread like a child's necklace, and the crowd does not know their value. In this they carry further the rather sentimental likeness suggested above, for the crowd does not know the human pearl by sight.

THE STEEN-HUDSON COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT an entire change of performance will again be given by the Steen-Hudson combination. Professor and Madame Steen will perform the spirit-commune and envelope card test with spirit writing, and Madame Steen will accomplish, whilst blindfolded, the chess or knight's tour from a given square without jumping over the same square twice. Miss May Habgood will perform Raff's Polka "De la Reine," and the other members of the company will introduce new items.

THE LATE MARSHAL MACMAHON.

ONE who knew him, writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The late Marie Edme Patrice Maurice de MacMahon, Comte de MacMahon, Duc de Magenta, Marechal de France, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Bath, and decorated with many foreign orders, was born in 1808 at the Chateau de Sully, near Autun. He was descended from one of the noblest of the old Celtic families in Ireland, but his ancestors, after the defeat of James II. at the Boyne, followed their Sovereign into exile. In France the family soon became acclimatized as it were, and having intermarried with distinguished French families, took rank among the French aristocracy. He was first posted to a hussar regiment, but on the formation of the expedition which conquerred Algiers in 1830 he was transferred to the 20th of the Line, and took part in the operations which brought about the fall of the city. Later in the year he was anpointed orderly officer to General Achard, commanding one of the columns in the first expedition to Medeah. His conduct was so brilliant that notwithstanding his youth and inferior standing in the army he was given the Cross of the Legion of Honour. He earned it thoroughly by two distinct feats. In the sharp fight at the Col de Mouzaieh the first to reach the Arab's eyrie was young MacMahon. On another occasion during the same campaign he carried an important despatch through a whole army of Arabs. At one spot his capture seemed inevitable, but he escaped by a daring leap down a fearful abyss. His horse was killed, but he himself only sustained a severe shaking, and succeeded in accomplishing his mission. Soon afterwards he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the 8th Cuirassiers, and we find him at the siege of Antwerp serving on the staff of his former general, Archard, and being rewarded with the order of Leopold. In 1833 he attained to the rank of captain, and, returning to Algeria in 1836, was wounded when acting as A.D.C. to General Damremont at the second siege of Constantine, and was given a step in the Legion of Honour.

THE CRIMEA.

In 1849 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the North. In May, 1855, General de MacMahon being at the time in France, he was sent to the Crimea to succeed General Canrobert, who, having resigned the post of commander-in-chief, a few days later also resigned the command of the division to which he had subsided. In command of this division MacMahon assaulted the Malakhoff, displaying, as usual, the most brilliant courage. It is said that a report having reached Pelissier, the Commander-in-Chief, that the captured work was full of mines, he sent orders to MacMahon to evacuate it. His intrepid subordinate is reported to have replied, "J'y suis et j'y reste." At all events, he did not evacuate it, and the Malakhoff being the key of the Russian fortifications, the result of the General's resolute conduct was the evacuation of the town a few hours later. For his services in the Crimea he was rewarded with the cordon of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, while the Queen bestowed on him the Grand Cross of the Bath.

MAGENTA AND SOLFERINO.

In 1849, when war broke out between France and Austria, MacMahon was given the command of the 2nd Corps of the Army of Italy, and was hotly engaged at Magenta, where by his vigour he saved the day, for at one moment the Emperor and the Imperial Guard were in a critical position and on the point of retreating. Following Napoleonic precedents, the Emperor on the field of battle itself created him Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta. At Selferino he displayed equal prudence, skill, and daring, and his corps numerically weaker than the other corps, suffered very heavily.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1870.

On the outbreak of the Franco-German war MacMahon commanded the extreme right of the French army, and on August 6, 1870, he was attacked by the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia at Worth, and completely defeated. Being largely outnumbered he had represented the imprudence of accepting battle, but was ordered to fight. Fight he did, with energy and stoutness. His position was skilfully chosen, and his troops well handled during the battle, but numbers prevailed, and after an obstinate and bloody struggle he was obliged to retreat. Rallying his troops by degrees he arrived at Chalons, where he was placed in command of a new army of odds and ends, his own demoralized troops forming the nucleus. His own plan was to assume a flanking position, by which he could indirectly cover Paris. The Empress-Regent and her Ministers, however, for political reasons, urged him to make a flank march with the object of delivering Bazaine, who was then shut up, or rather had shut himself up, in Metz. As the whole world knows, the end was the trap of Sedan and the capitulation of the entire army. Fortunately for the Marshal he was severely wounded by a fragment of a shell. He was thus spared the humiliation and consequent odium of the ultimate capitulation. Returning from Germany after the conclusion of peace, he was appointed to the command of the army which wrested Paris from the hands of the Communists. The difficult task he executed with rare skill and energy, and so won the confidence of M. Thiers that he called him to his assistance in reorganizing the army. In December of that year he was requested to be a candidate for the representation of Paris, but he refused to have anything to do with politics.

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

When, however, in 1873, M. Thiers resigned, the Marshal was by an almost unanimous vote of the Assembly elected President in his place. We can well imagine his distaste for the office, but he considered it an act of patriotic duty to accept the nomination. This was on May 26, 1873, and in November of the same year his continuance in office for seven years was voted. He was not a vain man, and had no love of show, though his good breeding and unaffectedly noble bearing made him an excellent representative of the State, and an unimpeachable head of society. He, however, knew that he possessed no capacity for the details of statesmanship, all of which he left to his Ministers, and devoted himself to the perfecting of the army. In fact he was heart and soul a soldier, and never was so happy as when at peace manœuvres. The writer of this has more than once seen him on such occasions at an improvised dejeuner, surrounded by some fifty guests, including foreign officers, but only two or three civil functionaries. Sometimes while at breakfast an orderly officer would announce that some civil deputation wished for an interview with him. On this he would give vent to the French equivalent of "What a nuisance!" and sometimes asked the orderly officer if the interview could not in some way be evaded, so loth was he to put off the *bon camarade* and become the President of the Republic. In appearance at this time he was tall, slight, and distinguished looking, the very beau ideal indeed of a French military aristocrat. A more amiable, kind-hearted man could not be found. He was then, though close on seventy, active and, in spite of the wound received at Sedan, a good horseman. Indeed, he gave some of the chief of the sedentary officials of the War Office enough to do to keep up with him when riding about the field at manœuvres. In January, 1879, the Republicans having become predominant in both Houses, and seeking to dismiss the most prominent among the generals and civil officials who did not hold their views, the Marshal laid down the Presidency and retired into private life. During the last fourteen years he has been absolutely dissociated from public affairs. His reputation will, of course, rest upon his military achievements, and it will, we think, be admitted by impartial and well-informed critics that if not a great commander, he was an excellent leader and handler of a corps d'armee. It is believed that he has left behind him for publication a book of memoirs.

DELAY OF THE MADRAS MAILS.

THE Presidency Postmaster informs us that the mail train from Madras having missed connection at Raichur with the G. I. P. Railway, the mails due in Bombay to-day will be received to-morrow.

DURING their journey to Toulon, the Russian sailors were carefully instructed in the singing of the "Marseillaise," in view of the festivities that were preparing for them in France. With the aid of a piano, they were soon pronounced tolerably proficient. There was some difficulty, however, in teaching them a few words of French. The cry "Vive la France" was regularly practised, but the result disappointed expectation. It seems that Russians have difficulty in pronouncing the French "fr," and the consequence is that wherever Admiral Avelan's men have assembled at Toulon and Paris the spectators have been rather surprised to hear shouts which sound rather like "Vive la Fence." During the stay of the Russian visitors the Paris Municipality have been very anxious to put a commemorative inscription on the house where Peter the Great lodged while on his visit to Paris in 1717. The house has long been pulled down, but this has not prevented the placing of a tablet on No. 10 in the Rue de la Cerisaie, which is supposed to stand on part of the ground once occupied by the Hotel de Lesdiguieres, the house in question.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 28th October 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—Sydney Stanford Doeg, Engineer, of No. 91, Narcoldanga Main Road, Calcutta, for an improved Castor Seed Press ; John Kealman, Roller Skating Rink proprietor, and residing at 21, Lindsay Street, Calcutta, for improvements in Round abouts ; Charles Luyers of Rue Pont de la Carpe, Brussels, Belgium, Engineer, for improvements in brakes for railway rolling stock ; Joseph Temperley of Wray Lodge, Reigate in the County of Surrey, England, Shipowner, for Travelling pulley carriage for raising, lowering and traversing loads.

Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—Williams Snell Chenhall, Mining Engineer and Analyst, and William Francies Snell Chenhall, Stock Brokers' clerk, both formerly of No. 3, Freeland Place Tram Terminus, Eastville, Bristol, but now of No. 3, Ballance Road, Homerton, London, England, for an improved method for the solidification of mineral oils. Fled 14th October 1893.) Augustus Gross of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Australia, Engineer for an improved appliance or apparatus for preventing the creeping of rails on railway tracks. (Filed 14th October 1893.) Reuben Reynolds of Sandal, near Wakefield, in the County of York, England, Corn Miller for improvements in apparatus for drying and conditioning grain or other material. (Filed 13th October 1893.) Donald Baker, of 5, Stand, Calcutta, British India, Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps, for an improved pannel for saddles of all sorts to be called the Compaigning Saddle Pannel. (Filed 13th October 1893.) William Stronach Lockhart, Civil Engineer, of London, England, for an improved process and apparatus used therein for the washing and separating of gems or other substances from the earthy and other mineral matters containing them. (Filed 13th October 1893.) Isaac Ber Ganzburg Engineer, of 91 Fontanka, St. Petersburg, Ruisia, for improvements in Railway carriges. (Filed 13th October 1893.) William Evarts Richards, Patent Agent, of 203 Broadway, City, County and State of New York, United States of Amirica, for supports for books, pamphlets and the like. (Filed 14th October 1893.) Henry SamuelPruyn, Mechanical Engineer, residing at Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer County, State of New York, for improvents in Railway cars. (Filed 14th October 1893,) John Cuninghame Montgomorie, of the water of Ayr and Tam O'Shanter Home Works, Dalmore Stair,in the County of Ayr, Scotland, Manufacturer, for improvements in the extrtotion of gold and silver from ores or compounds containing the same and in apparatus applicable for use in the treatment of such materials by means of solvents. (Filed 12th September 1893.) Hugh McPhail of Wakefield, England, Engineer, Edward Simpson and Charles Henry Simpson, both of Wakefield, England, Soap Manufacturers, for an improved method of and apparatus for generating steam and evaporating liquids. (Field 14th October 1893.) Robert Overend Parker, Engineer, Victoria Foundry, Clepington Road, Dundee, in the County, of Forfar, Scotland, for improvements in and connected with the swells and shuttle-boxes of looms for weaving textile fabrics. (Field 14th October 1893). Verner Frederik Lossoe Smidth, 29 Westergade, Copenhagen, in the Kingdom of Denmark, Civil Engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of hyndraulic cement for building purposes. (Filed 14th October 1893.) Frederick Giles of Fawkner Street, South Yarra, in the Colony of Victoria, Australia, Engineer, and John Paterson of Flinders Lane, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Warehouseman, for improvements in the construction of umbrella frames. (Filed 14th October 1893.) John Howell Mining Manager, and Edgar Arthur Ashcraft, Electrical Engineer, both of Broken Hill in the Colony of New South Wales, for an improved process and apparatus for generating steam by the aid of hot or molten slag from smelting or other furnaces. (Filed 14th October 1893.) Christopher Hatton of Clapham, England, Gentleman, for improvements relating to methods of producing and apparatus for producing and containing aerated or gaseous liquids. (Filed 14th October 1893.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of axclusive in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—Luther George Chinnery and Swartz Martyn Chinnery, both of 14, Almak Road, Clapton, London, England, Engineers, for improvements in gazogenes or apparatus for making aerated beverages. (From 2nd November 1893 to 1st November 1894.) George Woods and Edwin Woods of Warrington, in the County of Lancaster, England, wire manufacturers, for improvements in the seats aad backs of railway and tramway carriages. (From 18th July 1893 to 17th July 1894.)

Whereas the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have repectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act] the fee hercinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act,the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:— Messrs R. Entwistle and R. Newell's invention for improvements in and connected with combined spray producers and ventilators. (Specification filed 15th July 1889.) Mr. C. Cheswright's invention for improvements in machinery or apparatus for perforating the sides of capsules for bottles and similar receptacles. (Specification filed 18th july 1889.) Messrs. J E. and H. C. W. Hickmott's invention for an improved soorkee mill and for improvements in and the methods of working such mills. (Specification field 26th July 1889.) Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—The sum of Rs. 50 for each of the said inventions.

MR. STEAD'S LATEST SCHEME.

IN the current number of the *Review of Reviews* Mr. W. T. Stead gives his views of what a daily should be in London at the end of the nineteenth century. He says:— I have thought about this thing for nearly a quarter of a century. At first it was more or less a visionary aspiration. But as the years rolled on and I saw more clearly what was possible, it gradually crystallized into a firm conviction that in its leading features such a work as I have suggested could be done by the conductors and subscribers of a daily paper. No editor could do it, or a tithe of it, by himself. But to an editor who was in close touch with his readers, who possessed their confidence, and could evoke their co-operation, these things are not only possible, but are well within the range of practicality. For years I hope that I should be able to discover somewhere in the English-speaking world some editor who had the faith in him and the energy to attempt the foundation of a paper which would be in its essence much more of an attempt to help, to serve, to instruct, to ammuse, and to guide its readers than a mere quilting together of more or less well-written accounts of yesterday's happenings. I have looked in vain. But there is no doubt as to the need for such a journal of opinion and of conduct to be established, not so much as a dividend-earning, salary-paying machine, as a *nexus* between a great body of men and women who are actuated by a common faith and a common resolve which they prepared to demonstrate by united action. Even those who regard its creation as chimerical would readily admit that if such an organ could be established it would be extremely useful to all the causes which it advocated, and to the race as a whole. Therefore, in default of any one better qualified for the post, I am willing to try my hand.

After speaking of his own disqualifications for the position, he continues : If I proceed to speak of my qualifications for such a position, I hope I may not be accused of doing so from inordinate vanity or irrepressible egotism. I regard a man's past training as in some respects the best guide as to his future course. From a segment of a circle you can define its circumference. Now, I frankly admit that is is quite possible I may not be the prepared man for the prepared work—to quote the quaint old phrase—but I do not think that even my most supercilious critics will deny that if such an organ ought to be started, I have many of the qualifications which its conductor should possess. In the first case I am a journalist who believes in journalism, and I am an Englishman who believes in the English-speaking race. I have a conception which is at least, very clear and well defined of the way in which journalism may be made to minister to the development of the race, and I am prepared in the maturity of my manhood to dedicate the rest of my life to the realization of that great idel.

HOW IS IT TO BE DONE? A PARADOX.

If any capitalists supply me with funds, the men who pay the piper will naturally wish to call the tune. If I find the capital myself, I lose the advantage which comes from enlisting the pecuniary interest of a large number of shareholders. What, then, can be done? It has occurred to me that the solution of this problem might be found by a very simple expedient. And that is: I might raise my capital and secure my co-operators by giving it away. This sounds paradoxical, but it is sober sense. I have worked it out after consultation with the ablest financiers, lawyers, journalists, and accountants in London. As a beginning I form and register, merely in order to facilitate the issue of debentures, a company to be called "The Daily Paper Company, Limited;" the articles of association will set forth that it is formed for the purpose of printing and publishing a daily paper, which I am to be free to edit and control as I please. Having brought this company into existence, I offer to the readers of the *Review of Reviews* the opportunity of co-operating with me in producing the new paper on the following terms :— With this copy of the *Review* is enclosed a form of order the *Daily Paper* for the first twelve months after it is started.

THE PROSPECTUS.

(1) If 100,000 of these forms are sent to the National Provincial Bank of England (Limited), at the head office, or any of its branches, accompanied by 26s. for one year's subscription, I will undertake to bring out the paper, and each subscriber will receive the *Daily Paper* every day for one year through his newsagent, if he is in a town receiving daily parcels of papers from London. Where they only can be delivered by post, 13s. must be added for postage. (2) To the first 100,000 subscribers I will give by way of bonus a debenture bond for £1 in the Daily Paper Company (Limited), redeemable at par at my option. These debentures bonus will have coupons attached entitling the holder to receive interest annually at the rate of 5 per cent., so long as the circulation of the paper is between 100,000 and 150,000—7½ per cent. between 150,000 and 200,000 ; and 10 per cent. when the circulation exceeds 200,000. By this means any subscriber of 26s. for the first year will receive not only 312 penny papers, but a debenture bond of the value of £1, bearing interest from five to ten per cent., for which he will receive £1 when I redeem it. In conclusion, Mr. Stead explains that his object in giving the capital away is not philanthrophy, but business, and says the paper could be published by the 1st of July next.

BRITISH BLUE-JACKETS AT WORK.

A PRIVATE letter, printed in the *Scotsman*, gives some interesting details of the expedition despatched from H. M. S. Blanche at Zanzibar in August last for the punishment of the Somalis who had murdered the British East Africa Company's resident at Kismayu and the rescue of two other Englishmen who were in great danger—Mr. Macdougall and Mr. Farrant. The captain and some of the officers and a number of the seamen of the Blanche had fallen ill with fever, and Mr. Hutchinson, the first lieutenant, succumbing, the command devolved on Lieutenant Vaughan Lewes, the navigating officer of the ship. He found he had to get half his ship's company back from laave, to coal the ship—which was quite empty—provision her, and, after full discussion of the subject with the Consul-General (Mr. Rennell Rodd), get to sea. This he did next morning, working all night against difficulties.

"They reached Kismayu on Wednesday at 5 p.m. after a very rapid passage, and found that the mutineers were expected to attack the little ship Kenia on the Juba River, on Friday. In her were the two Englishmen. No time was to be lost. Mr. Lewis called for volunteers, and got hold of some 34 men who were prepared to march through the night the 30 miles from Kismayu to Gobwen, on the Juba River, as fast as they could. Here accompanied by an Italian naval officer, Count Giovanni Lovatelli, he landed his party at nine o'clock, and with four camels carrying food and water, they, lightly equipped (carrying not even a change of clothes, but 120 rounds of ammunition each), set out on their relief expenditon. The road at first was good, and the party march in fours Through the bush they scanned with great anxiety, fearing the Kiriboto Arabs were in ambush for them behind each clump of thorns. Then they got on to a great plain, where their feet sunk in the soft, sticky clay, and walking was extremely heavy.

"Ultimately, at about five in the morning (good going this, too, but speed was everything to them), they got on board the Kenia, and found the two men they sought. The Kenia had broken down, so her engines were first of all repaired by an engine-room artificer and stoker who had come up with them from Kismayu, while the rest of the men tried to sleep, but could not for the cold, which was considerable, under the Equator though they were, and none the less as they had all been soaked through by rain during the march.

"They got under way the next morning, and proceeded up the river to punish the Arabs and Somalis who had made common cause with the mutineers. They burned one village on the Italian side (thanks to Lovatelli), and two on the English side. They are the same nation on either side, and make their way across for devilment, quite indiscriminately.

"At one point they found a host of 2,000 Arabs waiting for them on a little hill a quarter of a mile away, and just then their engines again broke down. No man was allowed to show himself while this was going on, but, like Mr. Benbow on the Nile, the E.R.A. mended the boiler under fire, and then they steamed up to the rascals.

"The firing was pretty lively just here from the men's rifles ; and the Maxim and the Hotchkiss of the Kenia were by no means idle. Ultimately some of the men were landed, and chased their enemies for a long distance, and it was very hard to get them back. The average expenditure of ammunition was 80 rounds per man. "Each of the villages which was destroyed was deserted by all its inhabitants, except one old woman left behind as a spy, and her the natives with us were very keen to slay, but were prevented.

"So, after a very busy day, they got back to Gobwen, spent the night tranquilly, and next day, after a lot of discussion with the chiefs, it was arranged who was to look after the Kenia. It was impossible to take her away, as the bar of the Juba was one sheet of foam, and she herself can't steer at all in a wind, as the breeze, getting under her hurricane deck, makes her unmanageable.

"Then they had to return, and the question was, How ? Whether back by the old road, where, perhaps, were ambushes, or by the seashore, which would be very heavy walking. It was finally decided in favour of the seashore route, as the camel-drivers would not go back by the old road.

"So back went the expedition with Lovatelli, Macdougal, and Farrant. They had heavy marching, but no adventures till they reached Kismayu at 9 p.m., where there was a heavy surf on the beach, and very great difficulty in going off ; for the Blanche, between wounds and fever, was so short-handed she could not send in big boats. Then, too, the men were so tired they could scarcely be got to leave the beach and wade into the boats that had come for them.

"When they did get off they found the ship rolling horribly, dipping her lower booms each side, and as the Blanche is a very sharp-ended ship, she has no stern ladder. However, arrangements were made, and at last the weary but, happily, unwounded were got on board, and a very daring and delicate piece of work had been successfully accomplished.

"Mr. Lewis's labours were not at an end yet, for he had to take the ship back to Zanzibar, which meant another two almost sleepless nights as the coast is very dangerous : but finally that, too, was completed, and at last the busy Blanche was at rest, with 40 of her 160 men on the sick list, and some more in hospital, but with the satisfaction left by a good job well done.

"This is only one of many occasions on which Count Lovatelli, an Italian naval officer, sent out in November last to accompany, on behalf of his Government, Lieutenant Villier's expedition to Lake Rudolf, and later took part in the Boundary Commission delimiting British-Italian Africa, has helped on the British. Perhaps of them all, the most dramatic occurred the day when Mr. Todd was cut down by an Arab in the Baraza or Durbar, and all the others made a dash at him to finish the job. Lovatelli had not even time to draw his revolver, but firing it from his pocket through his coat, he shot five men dead and mortally wounded a sixth, by which time help came."

Two famous Parisian prisons will shortly cease to exist. They are the Roquette, near Pere Lachaise Cemetery, and the prison of Ste. Pelagie, with its sorrowful souvenirs of the Reign of Terror. The Government intend to build a large prison in their stead, a little way out of town, at Fresnes, on the Sceaux Railway. The Roquette prison is chiefly known as the place outside which the guillotine is erected whenever there is an execution in Paris. It lies, as most visitors to the French capital are aware, in a narrow street leading to the Pere Lachaise Cemetery. It was there, in the quadrangle, that the Archbishop of Paris and his brother hostages were shot by order of the Commune in 1871. Upon an iron grating on the door of the cell in which the Archbishop was confined for forty days before his murder, he wrote in chalk the words—"O crux, Ave ! Spes unica." They are still legible. It was in Sainte Pelagie that the last batch of suspects during the Reign of Terror heard the joyful news of the downfall of Robespierre. There is a tradition that they first guessed how matters were going outside by hearing a gaoler say "Now then, Robespierre," as he gave a savage kick to a dog.

BAMBOO.

THE Orient, writes a contributor to a home paper, is wreathed with bamboo. A considerable proportion of the houses in the East are built of bamboo, and at one season of the year many thousands of natives are fed on bamboo. There is nothing else I should find so impossible to wipe from my memoried picture of the East as bamboo. It is the one characteristic common to all the East. Indigo, rice, opium, tea, coffee, cochineal, gems, spices—they all mean the East, but no one of them means the entire East. Bamboo is symbolic of all the East. It lifts its graceful feathery heads among the coccoanut trees and cinnamon groves of Ceylon, it touches with rare beauty every few yards of the Chinese landscape. It breaks up into lovely bits the fields of India. It grows at the base of the Himalayas. It softens again the soft, fair face of Japan. It thrives in Singapore, it runs riot in Penang. And wonderfully deft are the various natives in their use of the bamboo. The Chinamen excel in its manipulation. I have come home, after a sejourn in the East of some years, with an idea that the Chinamen excel in almost everything mechanical in which they have an entirely fair chance. There are few things a Chinaman cannot make out of bamboo : houses boxes and baskets, furniture. palanquins, 'rickshaws, hats, shields, carriages, scaffolding, fences, mats, portiers ; those are a few of the simplest uses to which Chin-Yang puts bamboo.

There is nothing else in the vegetable kingdom at once so pliable and as strong as bamboo. The fingers of Chinese children weave it. The hands of Indian women pluck it. Yet from it is made scaffolding, upon which stand a multitude of Chinese workmen. Once in Hong Kong I saw the Chinese prepare for their "Soul Festival." The "Soul Festival" is a unique expression of the artistic yearnings of this peculiar people. It occurs once in every four years. A temporary house is built of bamboo. It is lined with shelves of bamboo ; on those shelves are placed pictures, vases, flowers—in brief, anything and everything that marks Chinese progress in the fine arts. The "Soul Festival" is the Chinese World's Fair. But a World's Fair from which all the world is rigorously excluded except China. There was a great deal about the "Soul Festival," I saw that was incomprehensible to me. And a Chinese mystery is apt to remain a Chinese mystery, to the most inquiring European. They are not prone to explain themselves to us. That one thing however was clear to me at the "Soul Festival." That one thing was the preponderance of bamboo. Not only was bamboo an important ingredient of the building, and of half the semi-useful articles displayed, but it was in evidence on the majority of the pottery, and in many of the pictures. It was the saving grace of the most hideous carvings. It gave the utmost touch of beauty to the finest ivories.

Bamboo is as light as it is strong. That makes it invaluable for receptacles that must be carried. I used often to stop in the streets of Shanghai to buy Chinese sweetmeats from a "chow-chow seller" who had a portable booth or cabinet. I wondered at the ease with which he carried it, until one day I lifted it myself. It was inexpressibly light. It was made of bamboo. The minor Chinese bridges are made of bamboo. Very quaint and effective they are.

I went to a Chinese court of justice. The judges sat upon bamboo chairs, about a bamboo table. The doors of a Chinese prison are barred with bamboo lattice-work. The shields of the Chinese soldiers are made of bamboo. Of bamboo are made the flutes of the Chinese musicians. The Chinese poulterer carries across his shoulder a straight bamboo rod, and on it are hung his feathery wares. The captive song-birds of China chirp their sad music behind the bars of bamboo cages. The Chinese woman who toddles from her window to see your strange pale European face leans over a bamboo balcony. I had some boxes made in Singapore (Singapore is full of Chinese), and in Hong Kong I used to spend hours watching their manufacture from the almost green bamboo. The Chinese are unrivalled in thoroughness and in exactness. I drew a plan of a rather intricate box for a Chinaman in Singapore. I got a tape measure and showed him the dimensions I wished. We bargained, as to the price, on our fingers. The day on which it should be completed was determined in the same way. On the day agreed upon John arrived with my box. He had padded and lined with silk, as I had shown him, the compartment for my wigs ; he had lined the little place for "make-up" with tin ; my armour fitted into its place to a nicety. In brief, he had done everything exactly as I had indicated. Not from one of my many instructions had he deviated by a hair's breadth. And yet I had only shown him on a piece of paper. I had told him nothing. We were equally ignorant each of the other's language, I paid him the exact sum agreed upon, and he said "Chin-chin," and went away very contentedly. That is a characteristic of the Chinese, the quality of fidelity to a bargain. In that they differ from the Japanese. If a Chinaman agrees to make you a pair of boots for three yen, and to deliver them on Monday, why then, as sure, as Monday comes, come the boots, made as they wese ordered. The bootmaker takes his three yen, and says "Thank you." Make an identical arrangement with a Japanese. On Monday you never see him. On Tuesday he calls to say that he will bring the boots on Wednesday, On Thursday he actually brings them. He is very polite, far politer than the Chinese cobbler. He demands four yen, because they have taken twice the leather he thought they would. Nine to one the boots are not just what you ordered. But there will be about them that indefinable something that will stamp them works of art ; and the boots the Chinaman made you, though just as you ordered, will be, at the utmost, masterpieces of mechanical workmanship.

In Bengal I have seen women carrying bundles of bamboo three times their own height and quite there own circumference. They cut it, the women of the coolie class (hard-working class), and carry it for miles on their heads. They have a little pad of rags between their skulls and their tremendous burdens. They bring the bamboo to the nearest village and sell it to some bamboo shop. The "Mohurrum" is the thriving time for one branch of the bamboo trade, for at the celebration of the Mohurrum festival thousands of tazias are carried about the streets before they are thrown, as sacrifices to the native gods, into the Ganges or its nearest substitute. The tazias are marvellous concoctions of paper and tinsel, more or less typical of Indian religious history or myth. They are carried upon carts, or upon the shoulders of religious enthusiasts. All the Indians for that matter, are religious enthusiasts. But whether the tazias are carried on carts, or by men, they rest upon bamboo scaffoldings. And most of them are built upon bamboo framework. The Mohurrum is one of the two great Mahommedan festivals. It is often provocative of riot and bloodshed, and it is at such times, when native fanaticism rides its high hobby-horse, that European interests are most endangered.

Bamboo is a delightful vegetable. Only the young tender shoots can be eaten, but they are very palatable. They are dressed with a cream sauce, such as Americans serve asparagus points with. The natives use them in an insipid broth. They are a toothsome accompaniment to any game curry. They are often used in all the nicest curries. I claim to have invented bamboo salad, and I assure you it is very nice. You boil the young tender tips, but not too thoroughly. Then put them in the ice-chest. When they are thoroughly cold, serve them with a French dressing, or with a rich mayonnaise. You can serve them with or without lettuce, cucumber, &c. But serve a little celery with them, if possible ; and whether you use the French dressing or the mayonnaise, season it with cayenne until it is quite piquant. The bamboo tips are also very nice served as a *confiture* with preserved ginger and candied mangoes. I was looking the other day over the price list of an Eastern condiment house here in London. But no Eastern *pelicatesse* was there. The fruits, the queer combinations that give the Eastern flavour to your food and make every mouthful more delicious and pungent than the last, they are not to be had here. But it is happiness to remember them.

But it is the picturesque aspect of the growing bamboo that I would emphasize. Except in Japan, almost all the beauties of the East are positive—aggressive in colour and in line. Bamboo is soft of hue, graceful, indefinite of outline. It softens and modifies many a mile of Indian scenery which without it would be crude. I remember with genuine gratiude one glorious clump of bamboo in Jubbulpore. It was so delicate in tint and shape that it toned to tender half-colours the rough dyes of the garments of the natives who clustered about it. I always made a point of including it in my afternoon drive, and many a starlit night I have walked some considerable distance to see it outlined, like wonderful grey-green lace, against the opalescent sky, from which the sunset had not quite gone.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

A POPULAR WRITER FOR CHILDREN.

A CURIOUS change, which deserves some attention at the hands of psychological students, has been coming over the spirit of children's reading, due probably not so much to the children of the present day being less imaginative than their predecessors but rather to their having in some degree become unconsciously imbued with the realism of the age. Thirty years ago a child would in all probability have voted "The Arabian Nights" its most cherished volume: and fifteen years later it is pretty safe to assert that certain of Scott's novels were read with the most absorbing interest by boys and girls. Boys and girls of nowadays do not, it appears, read Scott as a matter of course; indeed, out of fifty or sixty girls of average intelligence, whose ages ranged from 8 to 14, I found only fourteen had read either "Ivanhoe" or "Kenilworth," and the verdict of the majority of them was that they were "dull." But all or nearly all of them, had read "Little Lord Fauntleroy" ; and a good third of the number expressed themselves passionate admirers of "Little Meg's Children." This inquiry, it may be noted was conducted informally, and without any previous "coaching" of the children ; and its result is of more value as a true expression of the childern's feeling than are the statistics of school libraries, where the volumes are not infrequently taken out at a hint from the schoolmaster or mistress. Now in "Little Meg's Children" the imaginative element in its narrowest sense) is completely absent : it is a record of girl's life written with tolerable fidelity and some degree of skill; but it has scarce a quality which should fundamentally appeal to a healthy, normal-minded child, and its sentimentalism and pathos are of the kind with which children should not be legitimately concerned.

If, however, it must be admitted that our children of to-day have too many books, and that many of them are entirely unsuited to childish sensibility and judgment, it must equally be admitted that a generation for which Lewis Carroll and Mrs. Molesworth write have joys unknown to the days of our childhood. We whose childish hours were not made happy by the enticing story of "Carrots" or "Grandmother Dear," have probably made their acquaintance in latter days through the prattle of some little one for whom we have an affection. My own acquaintance with Mrs. Molesworth's charming books was due to the remark of a small but very capricious and discriminating damsel. Smoeone having asked her the reason of her fondness for this writer, she replied after a short pause :—"Because there are such dear little boys." I suppose that when a child says this or that character is "dear" a grown-up person finds it human, and this is probable the reason why Mrs. Molesworth's children of fiction are as satisfying to older men and women, as they are attractive to the children of real life. The little people who talk and play in the drama that is unfolded are all natural possible human beings, they are not epigrammatists before they are out of the nursery, or cynics before they have left the schoolroom. What is perhaps a bond between Mrs. Molesworth and all the writers who have cared for and understood children is that, however naughty, self-willed, and selfish they may be, they are always lovable.

Mrs. Molesworth was born in Holland, and spent most of her childhood and early girlhood in Manchester and Scotland. Her talent for story-telling seems to have been inherited from her Scotch grandmother, an old lady with a beautiful nature and a wonderful gift for interesting a child, especially in the telling of old-world fairy stories. As a child she read everything, and I remember her telling me her theory about children's reading, which struck me as at once wise and original.

"I don't think," she said thoughtfully, "that a child under eight or ten years gets much harm from anything it reads. I remember when I was six or seven I read Sir Charles Grandison and a variety of old-fashioned novels ; but I do think too much care and selection cannot be made in the reading of young people between the ages of 10 and 18." It will not surprise anyone who has read the "Cuckoo Clock" or "Carrots" to know that the writer of these books was born with a love of children and a love of story-telling. When quite little her delightful gift was in constant request amougst her own brothers and sisters, her favourite province in the art being that of fairy tales. After her marriage, with her own little one at her knees, her powers were again constantly put into requisition, chiefly, as she says, because 20 years ago there were so few books one cared to put into the hands of children. "I don't know that I should have thought of publishing the stories I wrote for my children if it had not been for a suggestion of my friend Sir Noel Paton. He seemed to think I had a power of making children interested and happy, and by his advice I sent something to one of the publishers, not really at that time caring much whether it was accepted or not. It was 'Tell me a Story,' and it was accepted by Macmillan. Since then, for the last 18 years, this firm have had one every year. My stories were nearly always read to my own children."

"Yes," said her daughter Juliet, a girl with something of her mother's sweetness of face and ways, "and I remember how we loved them. The MSS. were read from behind a newspaper, and we never knew at first that they were mother's"

It was from the daughter, and not from the mother, who is almost shy, that I learnt some pretty little anecdotes about the affection in which Mrs. Molesworth's books are held. Members of the Royal Family have expressed the pleasure that the young Princes and Princesses have taken in the stories ; and the Princess of Wales read six of them aloud to her children herself. But the prettiest story comes from Italy.

The Crown Prince of Naples, then a little boy, requested an English lady living in Naples to write to Mrs. Molesworth and say that if it were not for "Carrots" he scarcely knew how he could have got through the dull days following on his grandfather Victor Emanuel's death, when he was not allowed to go out ; he further begged Mrs. Molesworth to "write another book showing how Carrots brought up his own children." Letters and presents from children are constantly arriving, and if the authoress ends up a book saying "perhaps some day we shall hear something more of these children, she gets numerous letters entreating her to quickly write the book and redeem her half-promise.

A word must be said about the methods of work and the aim pursued by this happy writer. Like the late Anthony Trollope, she is a strong believer in regular work, in sitting down methodically at a certain time, and writing, whether feeling inclined or not to the task.

Her own rule is to compel herself to write to the end of two pages. If by that time she finds she has not got into the spirit of her work she puts it aside, but, as a rule, she finds producing runs smoothly after the first effort. As regards style, she thinks a writer for children cannot be too fastidious : and she is in opposition to the modern theory that it is inartistic to write down to a child's level ! This she believes arises from the confusion in many readers' and writers' minds that all books about children are suitable for children, whereas the real case is that a large mess of literature dealing with the analysis of childish character, the complex relations of parents and children, and so forth, is entirely unfitted for undeveloped minds and hearts, and should be scrupulously banished from the "fairy" library of the children. From a charming little essay of hers which recently made its appearance I quote these few words, which will show how deeply this writer feels the responsibilities and privileges of her gift "sent from afar."

"It is very difficult to define this gift (of story writing for children.) It is more than the love of children. Many people love children dearly who could not write for or about them even at all. It is to some extent the power of clothing your own personality with theirs, of seeing as they see, feeling as they feel, realising the intensity of their hopes and fears, their unutterably pathetic sorrows, and yet—*not* becoming one of them : remaining yourself in full possession of your matured judgment, your wider and deeper views."

In appearance Mrs. Molesworth is a sweet-faced, rather delicate-looking woman, her soft brown hair smoothly parted on her forehead, and her slight figure giving her a youthful air, which make it difficult to believe she is the mother of a family of grown-up sons and daughters.

It is not perhaps too much to say that only a high and rare type of woman, only she who understands something of the sacred and tender joy that a mother feels on holding a tiny hand in her own, can write stories for children which are not only entertaining and entrancing to a child, but which breathe something of the loveliness and sweet fragrance of a violet bank on a spring morning. To be one of these chosen writers is no small privilege, and women all over the world will give Mrs. Molesworth ungrudging thanks for the honour she has brought to her sex.—*Westminster Budget*.

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THE RACE FOR THE AMERICA CUP.

THE THIRD RACE.—THE "VIGILANT" VICTORIOUS.

THOSE who hoped for a good race in the adjourned third contest between the Vigilant and the Valkyrie for the America Cup were not disappointed. The weather on Oct. 17 was overcast, but began to clear about half-past nine, and the wind gradually rose during the forenoon until it blew a stiffish gale of fully thirty miles an hour. It was in these conditions, ardently desired by the representatives of both yachts, that a start was made shortly after midday. The signal to get ready was duly fired at 11,10, but the Valkyrie was then in tow, nearly three miles away from the lightship. Vigilant, however, declined to take advantage of her rival's predicament, and a signal was accordingly hoisted from the judge's boat to the effect that the start was temporarily postponed. By 11,55, however, all was in readiness and a second preparatory gun was fired at two minutes past twelve. The actual start took place five and a half minutes later.

Vigilant was the first to cross the line, Valkyrie following about a minute behind. Both yachts were on the port tack, beating dead to windward in a stiff breeze and choppy sea, with plenty of white horses showing as far as the eye could reach. The yachts lay well over, and travelled at a great speed. Vigilant tacked first, and crossed Valkyrie's bow. A few minutes later she tacked again, and headed for the shore, Valkyrie following immediately. The spray swept over the decks of both yachts as they forged ahead in grand style, but Valkyrie did not appear to be quite so wet as the American champion.

The wind at 12·25 was blowing at the rate of thirty miles an hour from the south-east, and freshening every minute. It was now evident to all observers that the race would be the best of the series, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested on board the large fleet of excursion steamers which, as usual, followed in the wake, and which on this occasion were kept well in the rear. Vigilant seemed to be standing up stiffer than her opponent, and increased her lead to about the eighth of a mile. After several short tacks, the racers engaged in a luffing match, in which neither appeared to gain any material advantage. They were now standing in towards the Rockaway shore in a strong wind. Both yachts carried mainsails, working topsails, jibs, and forestavsails. The tide was ebbing, and the sea rough. Valkyrie was now holding her own, and experts remarked that the extra ton of lead which had been added to her ballast appeared to be yielding good results.

Presently the yachts began to draw rapidly together, and amid scenes of greatest excitement among the spectators, the Valkyrie took the lead. Vigilant heeled over rather more than Valkyrie ; but both were standing up well and making great stretches. At this stage of the race the weather began to thicken. Vigilant appeared to be rapidly closing up the gap between herself and her rival, and for a considerable length of time it was almost impossible to tell which yacht had the advantage. Valkyrie, which was somewhat to windward of Vigilant, blanketed her opponent, which then went about on the port tack, while Valkyrie held on upon the starboard tack. Vigilant, a few minutes later, again tacked, and Valkyrie turned with her to windward. The challenger now seemed to have a perceptible advantage, and it was noted that she was pointing better than the American yacht. For some time there was no change in the positions, Valkyrie being a considerable distance to windward, and apparently out pointning her rival. The excursion vessels kept well in the rear, and gave the racers every chance.

At 1,35 the wind shifed round to the east, and continued to blow at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The weather was still very hazy offshore, but it could be plainly seen that Valkyrie was decidedly outpointing Vigilant, and doing better work in every way. By two o'clock the haze had again become very thick, and the boats were hardly distinguishable at a distance, but Valkyrie seemeed to have a lead of about a quarter of a mile. Ten minutes later both were on the starboard tabk, heading for the stake boat. Some of the excursion steamers now began to run ahead of the yachts, to enable their passengers to obtain a good view of the turn. Valkyrie was still running well ahead, and slowly but surely increasing her lead.

The British cutter turned the stake boat at 2·37, and Vigilant 3 min. 20 sec. later. After the yachts turned the stake and began their homeward course the wind continued to increase, nnd the waves rolled higher than ever. Both yachts dashed along at a tremendous pace, Valkyrie being fully three-quarters of a mile ahead. A very few minutes, however, sufficed to show that Vigilant, in running before the wind, was doing the better work. She gradually crept up on her opponent, and before 3'0 had materially reduced the gap between herself and the Valkyrie. By 3·10 she was only a few lengths behind. Valkyrie's sails, nevertheless, appeared to be drawing better than Vigilant's, the wind remaining steady at about 25 miles an hour.

The last seven miles of the course really determined the race, and the finish gave rise to tremendous excitement among the spectators, both ashore and afloat. Vigilant continued to make up the distance she had lost in magnificent style, and at half-past three o'clock the yachts were fairly abreast. From that point to the finish there was never a moment's doubt as to the result. The American yacht shot past her opponent at 3-32, and at 3-35 she was several lengths ahead. She continued to increase the advantage thus gained, carrying her spinnaker and baloon jib. Vigilant crossed the line at 3-52 and 44 sec. Valkyrie, at 3·55 and 30 sec. The American champion thus won, overcoming the time allowance by only a few sseconds.

The start is considered one of the finest ever seen here. The course sailed was east by south, fifteen miles to windward, and return. With regard to the behaviour of the competitors during the race, it was observed that Valkyrie buried her nose very deep, and was constactly dashing up water ahead. It was noticed at the same time that Vigilant's leerail was awash. In the early part of the race the boats jockeyed about a great deal, making short boards, and first to last a magnificent exhibition of seamanship was given.

Experienced yachtsmen declare that the finish was one of the grandest ever seen. Both yachts had crowded on all the sail that there masts and rigging woutd carry, and before the tremendous power of a thirty-mile easterly gale they leaped through the boiling sea at a speed which was perfectly marvellous, their bows buried deep beneath the foam. The roll of the white water asterd told better than any words could to the furious pace at which the rival yachts were being driven through the water. Speed at any cost was the order of the day, as the beautiful yachts flew down to the line, but the splendid lead which Valkyrie had gained at the wind ward mark was wiped off foot by foot, and the manner in which Vigilant sailed past her and sped home afforded a magnificent spectacle.

Vigilant it appears, actually won by only 43 sec. It is considered impossible to say with such a record which is the better boat in such a sea as that in which to-day's race was sailed. The loss of the race by only 43 sec. on a beat to windward and return represents so very close a contest that the spliting of Valkyries spinnaker might easily account for her defeat. It is the opinion of many of those who followed the race that Valkyrie was too much down by the head, and that if she had pounded the water less she would have made better time.

Lord Dunraven has made the following statement :— "I do not consider that the relative merits of the yachts have been determined. I shall leave Valkyrie here with the intention of racing her next spring in American waters if I can make arrangements for entering for the events. I understand that quite a number of cups were not raced for this year, and for these I shall try. The course from her to Marble Head is excellent, and I think Valkyrie would do well on it. I have been asked if five wins out of seven races would not be fairer in the matter of the contest for the America Cup, but I think that three out of five are enough. I think that the majority of them should be to windward and back. I never was over-confident, although Valkyrie had a good chance, and I think so still. I am anxious that Jubilee, Colonia, Vgilant, one or all, should come to England. I do not know which would win, but it would be splendid sport."

It is probable that a race will be arranged next year between the Valkyrie, Vigilant, Colonia, Jubilee, and Navahoe, and some members of the Larchmont and Corinthian Vacht Clubs are said to have begun negotiations to bring about such a race.

Lord Dunraven and the members of his family were to sail for Liverpool on Oct. 18. The Valkyrie, in tow of the tug Lewis Pulver, left Bay Ridge for City Island that day, and will be laid up for the winter at Hawkins Yard, which is only a short distance from where the Vigilant will be hauled out.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

IT is an open secret says the "Broad Arrow" that there is considerable difficulty in filling certain of the highest and most important positions because officers cannot afford to accept them. The Governorships of Gibraltar and Malta have frequently gone begging for the want of eligible generals with ample private means ; while such commands as those at Portsmouth and Devonport have been practically a drug in the market for the same reason. Now, as the only justification for paying the junior ranks starvation wages is that a superfluity of men of excellent qualities can be had at the price, it follows that the pay of any exceptional position which does not command the services of the best men to fill it should be raised to what may be necessary to secure them. There is a vast difference between the private income—anything over £100 a year, let us say—which enables the junior to get along and the two or three thousands which are needed to supplement the salary of the Governor of a Mediterranean fortress. It is no secret that the Governorship of Malta has been refused by one or more general officers whose appointment to it would be of the greatest possible advantage to the country as well as to the colony, and although the new Governor of Gibraltar is in every respect the man for the place, it is only owing to the accident of circumstances that he is in a position to serve. The question of increasing the emoluments of these and corresponding positions is not a new one.

First Lieutenant G. N. Whistler, U. S. A., gives some interesting details in regard to the Brown segmental wire-wound gun, over the tests of which, on August 25, at Sandy Hook, he presided. The muzzle velocity was 2,875 foot-seconds. The muzzle velocity of 2,875 feet per second, Lieutenant Whistler says shows a muzzle energy of 3,557 foot-tons, or 856 foot-tons per ton of gun. This is the highest record, he declares, ever obtained with any gun. The muzzle energy per pound of powder is 169 foot-tons, according to Lieutenant Whistler, and which he says has never been exceeded so far as he knows in a 45 calibre gun under similar conditions of loading. The gun which,was tested fired a projectile weighing 62 lbs. The gun is a 5-inch weapon, 45 calibres long. This is 5 calibres longer than the most high powered ordnance rifle now in use in the navy. Long calibres are unhandy, particularly at sea ; but the increased calibres length insures a longer and more thorough burning of the powder, so that the chances of unignited grains of powder being thrown out are reduced to a minimum. The record of the Brown wire gun, so far, shows that the projectile fired with Leonard smokeless powder would penetrate 16·08 inches of wrought iron.

The efficiency of the French fleet is indeed a matter which intimately concerns the well being of this country, and we could wish that Englishmen, using the word to express every citizen of the Empire, could be made to take a more intelligent interest in it. While we are far from thinking that the efficiency of our own naval service is not equal to that of the French, writes the "Army and Navy Gazette," this is hardly to the point, for while our navy is a defensive force, that of our neighbour is, over and above a certain point, maintained purely for aggression. In the present state of European politics it may be necessary for France to be prepared to contest the command of the seas with the fleets of Italy, Germany, and Austro Hungary combined ; but in this eventuality she may reckon on the assistance of Russia. Here, then, we have a standard against which to measure the needs of France afloat. And any naval strength which may be provided above this point must be, whether intended for that purpose or not, a menace to Great Britain. According to the latest return (August 14, 1893) the Triple Alliance owns sixty battleships and armoured coast defenders, built or building, while France and Russia possess between them seventy vessels of these classes, What more is needed then to show the necessity for this country to keep a watchful eye upon the efficiency of the French fleet ? It has also to be taken into consideration that France and Russia keep permanently in commission exactly the same number of battleships that we do and four more than the Powers of the Triple alliance have under the pennant. The fact, therefore, admitted as it is by all naval critics, that the efficiency of the French fleet is fully equal to that of our own, is surely a matter of great import and one which deeply concerns our countrymen.

The Cape mail carried home news of the exciting chase and capture of a slave dhow off the coast of Zanzibar by her Majesty's ship Raleigh. An interpreter gave the officers warning of the presence of the dhow in Zanzibar waters, and the first cutter, under Lieutenant Wemyss, was sent in pursuit of it. After a long pull, under cover of the night, the cutter sighted the slaver. It was calm, and the dhow, which was captained and manned by Arabs, could make no progress. He was flying the French flag, and when within hailing distance the lieutenant commanded him to furl his sails. He refused, and the cutter pulled alongside. The Arabs resisted the efforts of the bluejackets to search their vessel, but they were few in number and quickly over powered. Five slaves were found in the hold, two boys and three girls of tender years. The English men lay by during the night and a sharp squall with rain came on. The captain of the dhow and one man jumped overboard, notwithstanding the fact that the sea was swarming with sharks, and tried to swim ashore. Nothing more was heard of them. The prize with the slaves was handed over to the French Consul, and the children to the French Mission. A sharp watch is being kept over the slave traffic by the English ships ; and the gunboats on Lake Nyassa are doing much to prevent the traffic at its source.

Major-General Sir Edmund Du Cane, in his annual report on the military prisons, points out that the greater part of the military crime is committed by soldiers in the early years of their service, and that the returns of the past year show that more than half of the men committed to military prisons had not more than two years' service, whereas only one-fourth of the men in the army were in this period of service. "As the number of men," he observes, "in the early period of their service has much increased from 1889 onwards, it is reasonable to expect that an increase of military offences would occur."

The Admiralty have contracted with Messrs. Yarrow & Company for the immediate construction of three more torpedo-boat destroyers similar to the two they now have in hand. These new boats are expected to have a higher speed than any vessel at present afloat, and owing to their larger size they will be able to maintain their speed at sea, and have coal-carrying capacity sufficient to secure a greatly extended radius of action.

Sir Evelyn Wood's report on the recent manœuvres is an instructive, and in many respects, a most satisfactory document. The great experience of field work and the discriminating insight which the director of these manœuvres brought with him to his task, give his utterances the weight of judicial authority. They provide trustworthy material for the student of tactics, while at the same time they may be read by the general public as a plain statement of the progress made by officers and men. In the peculiar circumstances of our closely farmed country, in which private rights are jealously guarded, it required much patience and prudence to overcome difficulties and clear the way for even such restricted operations as we have been able to carry out. It is evident to all who have any understanding of the care and work necessary to bring about the results mentioned in this report, that Sir Evelyn Wood and his staff have had a laborious as well as a delicate duty to perform, and that they have done it in such a way as to deserve the most hearty appreciation and thanks of the public. Operations like these, followed by able and fair criticism from a quarter that commands respect, are of the utmost value to the Service and to the nation. It is only by practice and trial that faults are rectified, and it is only by correcting our errors in peace that we will obviate their commission in war. We may therefore echo the words of the report, that "the good effected by these manœuvres would have been cheaply obtained, even if the expenditure had been many times greater."

So far as the health, spirit. and discipline of the troops were concerned, nothing, it appears, could have been better, With regard to the tactical work, however, there was a want of combined action, the cavalry having been especially independent in their movements, but this is attributed to the fact that the latter force has too few opportunities of acting in concert with the other arms. The concerted action of the horse artillery with the cavalry seems also to have left something to be desired, but the field artillery is said to have supported the infantry more efficiently than during previous manœuvres. The infantry are now well grounded in fire discipline and they have improved in marching power. The gradually increased exercise in battalions, preliminary to starting for Wiltshire, have produced the best results. Their weak point comes to light "in selecting positions for entrenching," to which such attention will doubtless now be paid as will silence this criticism for the future. The interesting fact that twelve members of the "Artists" Volunteers were attached to a line battalion is noted with satisfaction by Sir Evelyn, who says that "an extension of this system is greatly to be desired." He is convinced that beer is not good for marching men, his view being supported by the doctors ; but this is no new discovery, for the best pugilists of a past generation, when they had serious "business" on hand, drank water in their training. Indications are not wanting that athletic training may yet become a feature of modern armies, and if that be so, we may safely predict that for the minimum of sick and prisoners, and for the maximum of spirit, discipline, and endurance, the army which maintains the strictest physical training will carry the palm.

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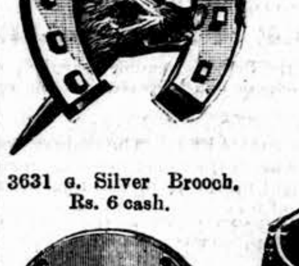

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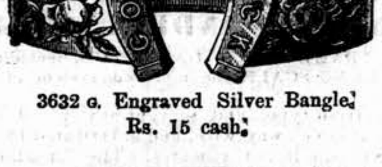

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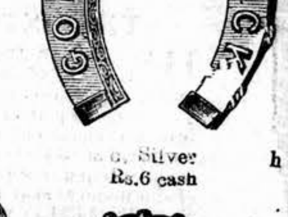

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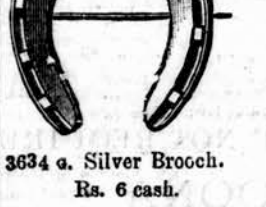

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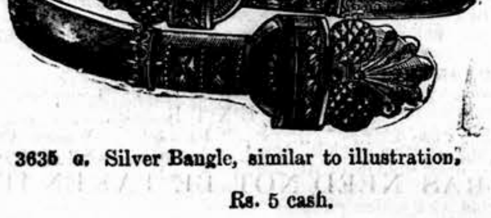

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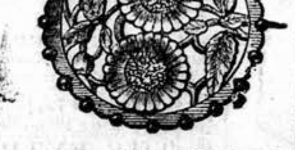

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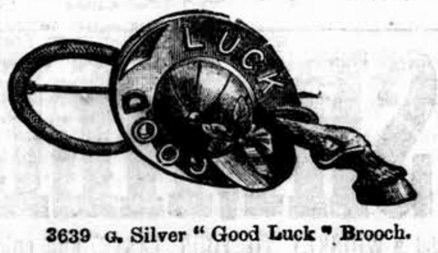

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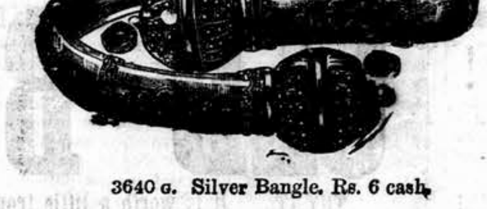

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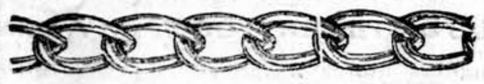

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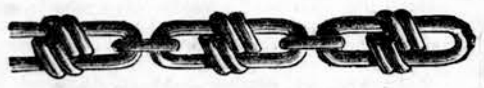

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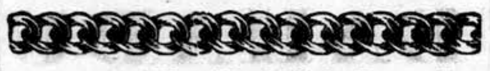

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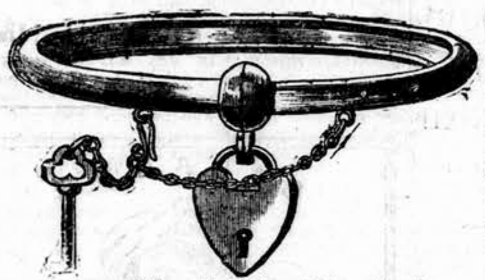

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ALWAYS USE THE SAME BED FOR A CHILD AT HOME OR ABROAD.

THE
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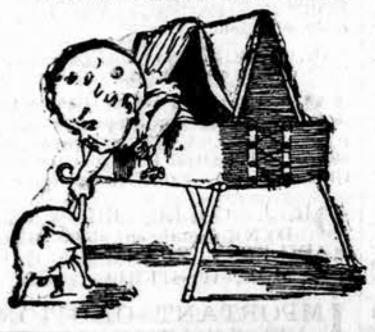
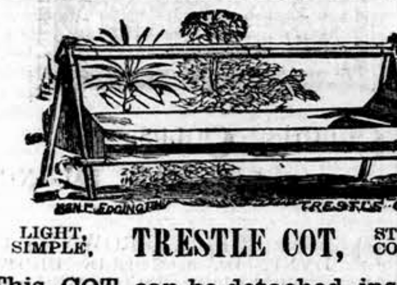
IS A LIGHT STRONG, PORTABLE CANVAS COT, AND MADE IN FOUR SIZES.





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This COT can be detached instantly and suspended from beams or ceiling or used as a litter.

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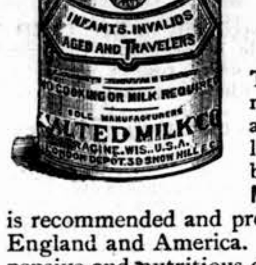
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INFANTS, INVALIDS AGED AND TRAVELERS
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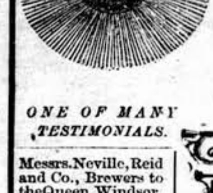

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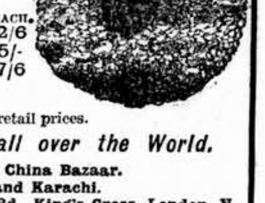

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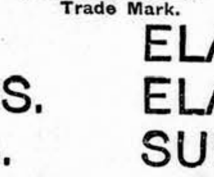

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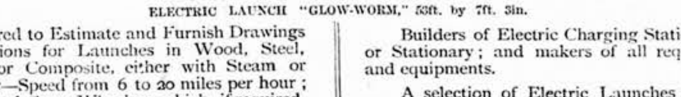

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"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS 1d & 2d, ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
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"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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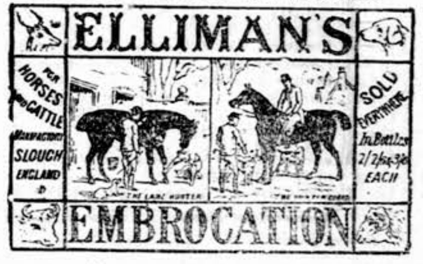

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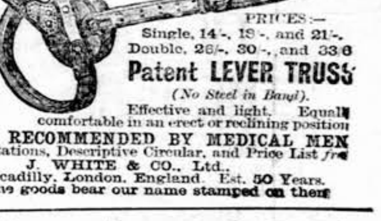

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Dry
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WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs** or **Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

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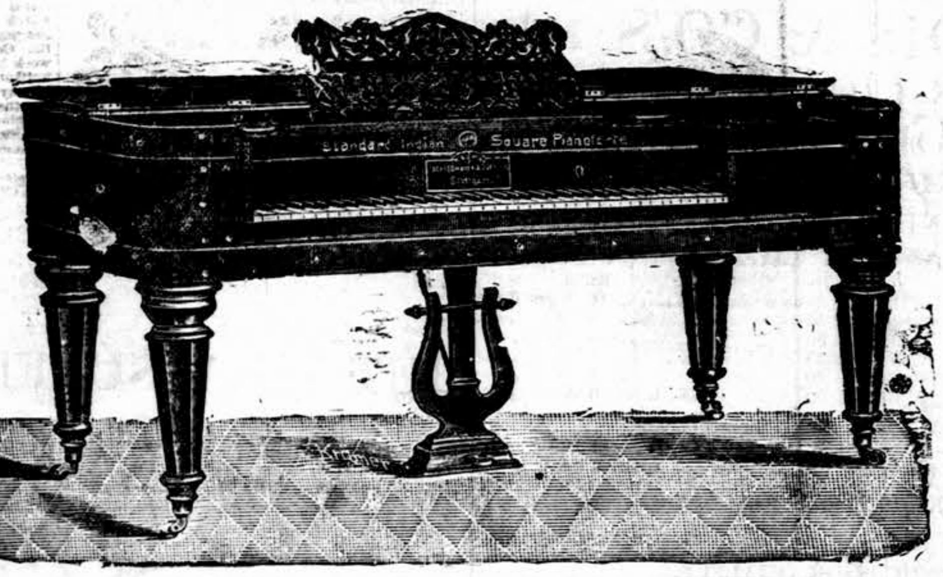

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HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM ... ... For 12 months. ... ... Rs. 79 per month.
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Revolving Piano Stool...	„ 18	Set of Crystal Insulators	„ 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

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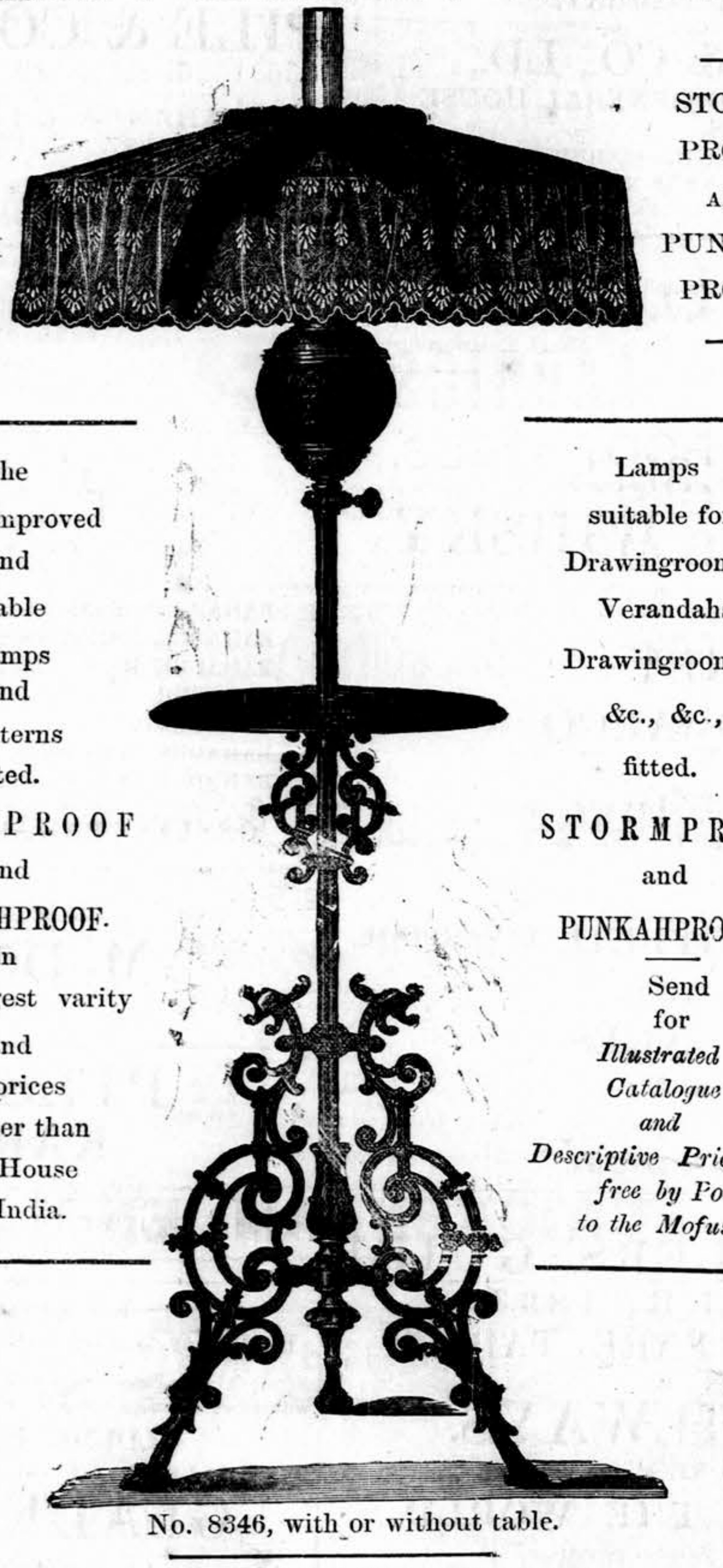

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Very Old Special Scotch Whisky D.C.L.

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The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

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Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

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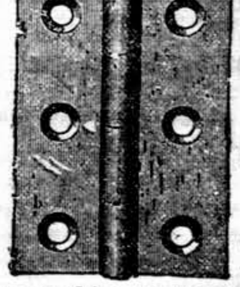

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